

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

BULLETIN

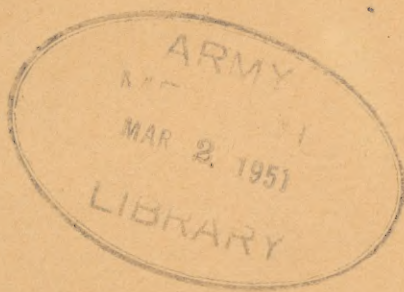
No. 170

For Period

15 - 31 December

1950

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The Public Health and Welfare Section takes this opportunity to wish all readers of the Bulletin a Happy and Most Prosperous New Year, and to extend a kind "thank you" to so many of our friends who have assisted us in carrying out the public health and public welfare programs in Japan during 1950.

SECTION I
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Vaccine.

Due to the serious drain on limited typhus vaccine stocks by operations in Korea and Japan, the Ministry of Welfare, in consultation with Public Health and Welfare Section, established a plan for the allocation and distribution of typhus vaccine for use in prevention of typhus fever among the civilian population of Japan as a whole and among those Japanese citizens employed by the Occupation Forces.

This plan was based upon estimate requests submitted by each Prefectural Health Department in response to an inquiry sent out by the Ministry of Welfare and upon a list of Japanese employees of the Occupation Forces.

The great demand for typhus vaccine by United Nations Command in Korea necessitated a complete revision of production plans and assay schedules. The Japanese pharmaceutical industry has responded to requests for increased production as far as possible and are now undertaking to fulfill contracts for this needed vaccine.

The facilities of the National Institute of Health have been utilized in the execution of required assay procedures and the following release schedules have been and are being closely adhered to.

RELEASE SCHEDULE FOR DOMESTIC USE IN JAPAN

August - November 1950	62.8 liters
9 December 1950	200.0 liters
16 December 1950	200.0 liters
27 December 1950 (minimum expected)	200.0 liters
30 December 1950 (minimum expected)	<u>300.0 liters</u>
Total	962.8 liters
Reserve stock on hand as of 21 Dec 1950	156.0 liters

Limited volumes are being produced under contract by Japanese manufacturers for use in Korea. Additional release for Japan will accomplish this during January 1951 in keeping with current plans.

The allocation and distribution plan for the civilian population of Japan has been divided into two phases based upon groups of persons, arranged in descending order of importance, who may serve as efficient disseminators of the disease to others. This plan has been implemented by instructions contained in an official document sent out to all Prefectural Health Departments: Ei Bo No. 133 dated 19 November 1950, subject: "Execution of Prevention Vaccination against Typhus Fever." Subsequently, in accordance with estimates for vaccine submitted by the prefectures, the general allocation and distribution plan was determined. Vaccine requirements are presently being filled in accordance with this plan.

The allocation and distribution plan for the Japanese employees of the Occupation Forces has been based upon a list of the number of "Employees of the Allied Forces in each Prefecture" compiled by the Special Procurement Agency in cooperation with Allied Forces Employees Health Insurance Society. This plan has been implemented by an official document issued by the Special Procurement Agency to the Director of the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare: Tekure-hatsu No. 1685 (CLH) dated 11 November 1950, subject: "Application for Allocation of Typhus Vaccine." Phase distribution has been arranged on basis of groups of employees most likely to be exposed to Typhus Fever, i.e. (First Phase) Day laborers, longshoremen, ship-building hands, cooks, kitchen police, houseboys and maids, waiters and waitresses; (Second Phase) technical clerks and clerks. Two hundred thirteen (213) liters of vaccine has been allotted for this program.

SECTION II
NURSING AFFAIR

The second group of nursing schools have now been inspected and approved. There are 34, "B" schools and one, "A" school. Notifications from the Ministry of Welfare, announcing approval, have been sent out to the Prefectures in accordance with the provisions of Article 22, item (2), of the Nursing Law No. 203.

Names and locations of approved schools:

"A" Schools

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>School of Nursing</u>	<u>Location</u>
1. Hokkaido	Sapporo National Hospital School of Nursing	Aza Tsukisappu Toyohira-machi, Sapporo-gun

"B" Schools

1. Hokkaido	Sapporo Railroad Administrative Bureau Sapporo Railroad Hosp. B Class Nurses Training School	Higashi 1-chome, Kita 3-jo, Sapporo City
2. "	Hakodate Association Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	3, Horikawa-cho, Hakodate City Hokkaido
3. "	Municipal Kushiro Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	10, Heimai-cho, Kushiro City
4. "	Hakodate Kosei Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	11, Honmachi, Hakodate City
5. "	Bibai Municipal Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	1253 Bibai, Bibai City
6. "	Kitami Red Cross Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	2-chome Higashi 6-jo, Kitami City
7. Aomori	Hirosaki National Hospital School of Nursing	Aza Tomino Oaza Tomita, Hirosaki City
8. Miyagi	Sendai Railroad Hospital School of Nursing	3-bancho Higashi, Sendai City
9. "	Sendai Municipal Hospital School of Nursing	76 Higashi 2-bancho, Sendai City
10. "	Kesennuma-machi Soto 7 Villages Association Hospital Nurses Training School	Aza Sasagajin Kesennuma-machi Motoyoshi-gun
11. Niigata	Niigata Railroad Bureau Niigata Railroad Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	Ryusajo, Niigata City
12. "	Foundational Juridical Person Ojiya Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	373 Ojiyamachi Kita-uonuma-gun
13. Chiba	Konodai National Hospital School of Nursing	Konodai Ichikawa City Chiba Pref.
14. Tokyo	Tokyo-To Transportation Bureau Hospital School of Nursing	22 Aobacho Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

15.	Kanagawa	Sagamihara National Hospital School of Nursing	Kamitsuruma, Sagamihara-machi Koza-gun, Kanagawa Pref.
16.	"	Foundational Juridical Person Kyosaidai Yokosuka Kyosai Hosp. B Class Nurses Training School	1-chome Yonegahama-Dori Yokosuka City
17.	"	St. Joseph Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	28 Midorigaoka Yokosuka City
18.	Toyama	Cooperative Association Takaoka Hospital Nurses Training School	1739 Kitsu, Takaoka City
19.	Ishikawa	Ishikawa-ken Welfare Agricultural Association Federation Kaga Hosp. Nurses Training School	50 Hamano Negami-machi Nomi-gun Ishikawa-ken
20.	Aichi	Toyohashi National Hospital School of Nursing	100 Nakahara Nakano-machi Toyohashi City
21.	"	Municipal Toyohashi Citizen's Hospital Nurses Training School	43 Matsuba-cho Toyohashi City
22.	Wakayama	Kinan Hospital School of Nursing	510 Minato Tanabe City
23.	"	Wakayama-ken Shido Agricultural Cooperative Association Kihoku Hospital Nurses Training School	220 Myoji Oaza Myojimachi Itsu-gun, Wakayama Pref.
24.	Kyoto	Nantan Hospital Nurses Training School	Aza Ueno Oaza Yagi Yagimachi Funai-gun, Kyoto Pref.
25.	Osaka	Osaka City Transportation Bureau Hospital Nurses Training School	21 Higashi Ogi-machi, Kita-ku Osaka City
26.	"	Osaka Saisei-kai Hospital Nurses Training School	38 Shibata-machi Kita-ku Osaka City
27.	Hyogo	Saiseikai Hyogo-ken Hospital Nurses Training School	5, 5-chome Higurashidori, Fukiai-ku, Kobe City
28.	Hiroshima	Hiroshima Railroad Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	Onaga-cho Hiroshima City
29.	Nagasaki	Saseho Municipal Citizen's Hosp. B Class Nurses Training School	Shimaji-machi, Saseho City
30.	Tokushima	Tokushima National Hospital School of Nursing	1-chome Kuremoto-cho Tokushima City, Tokushima Pref.
31.	Ehime	Uwajima Municipal Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	Horibata-dori 1, Uwajima City Ehime Pref.
32.	Fukuoka	Shimen Railroad Hospital B Class Nurses Training School	Oaza Shimen Shimen-machi Kasuya-gun, Fukuoka Pref.
33.	"	Japan Marine Relief Association Tobata Hospital Nurses Training School	1-chome Ozawami-machi Tobata City
34.	Saga	Ureshino National Hospital School of Nursing	Ureshino-machi Fujitsu-gun Saga-ken

SECTION III
VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Equine Infectious Anemia

On 22 November, a member of the Veterinary Affairs Division, accompanied by Colonel Thompson, Chief Veterinarian, Far East Command, held a four-hour conference with Dr. S. Ishii at Kodaira Laboratory to discuss equine infectious anemia. The main points of discussion were practical means of diagnosis and control of this disease under local conditions encountered in Japan. Further methods and plans of control of equine infectious anemia (which Dr. Ishii estimates as at present infecting 10% of the 1,300,000 horses in Japan) are being studied with the objective of a more comprehensive and practical control.

Veterinary Certificates Issued for Export Goods

During November and December, a total of 636,074 bundles of mandarin oranges were exported from Japan to Canada. In as much as each bundle contained two boxes, and was bound together with straw rope, it was required under Canadian import animal disease control regulations to fumigate the straw rope and issue necessary certificates. In addition a veterinary certificate was issued to the effect that there is no foot and mouth disease, rinderpest or contagious pleuro-pneumonia in any part of Japan or its outlying islands. The last report of any of these diseases was in 1922.

Tabulation of Licensed Veterinarians in Japan

The following statistics concerning the number and occupations of licensed veterinarians in Japan during the year 1950 were compiled from figures submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry under the authority of the Veterinary License Law. This law requires annual renewal of registration by all licensed veterinarians.

Total licensed veterinarians.....	16,809
National official veterinarians.....	931
Prefectural official veterinarians.....	4,192
Local official veterinarians.....	380
Agricultural Cooperative veterinarians.....	3,637
Private practitioners.....	4,280
Private practitioners (assistants).....	654
Non-veterinary employment.....	2,735

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on rabies cases occurring during the period 3 - 16 December 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Cases (3 - 9 Dec)</u>	<u>No. of Cases (10 - 16 Dec)</u>
Tokyo	6	4
Kanagawa	0	2
Chiba	0	0
Saitama	3	1
Ibaragi	1	1
Gumma	0	0
Tochigi	1	3
Shizuoka	0	0
Osaka	0	0
<u>Total</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>

Japanese statistics for period of 1 January - 16 December 1950 disclose a total of 838 cases of rabies in dogs, 1,808 humans have reported being bitten by dogs with 52 deaths.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 2 - 22 December 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Diseases</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(2 - 8 Dec)</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>(9 - 15 Dec)</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>16 - 22 Dec)</u>
Fukuoka	Anthrax		1	
Kanagawa	"	1		
Cita	Swine cholera			4
Shimane	Blackleg	1		
Tokyo	Swine Cholera	2		
All Pref.	Cattle Influenza	6,554	2,255	2,406

Cumulative Total - 1 January to date of report.

Anthrax	19
Blackleg	8
Piroplasmosis	2
Posi. Equine encephalomyelitis	19
Susp. "	602
Swine cholera	1,688
Swine erysipelas	374
Swine plague	83
Cattle Influenza	456,356
Filariosis	8

Monthly Food Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary and food sanitation inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on those establishments where food and beverages of other than animal origin were processed, served, or sold during the month of October 1950.

Number of food establishments -----	1,281,950
" " " " inspected -----	202,597
Total number of inspections -----	262,597
Number of cases of food condemnations -----	4,271
" " suspensions -----	252
" " permits revoked -----	9
" " violation cases in civil court -----	46

A total of 115 outbreaks of food or beverage poisoning was reported involving 2,243 people with 42 deaths resulting.

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary seafood inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following seafood establishments during the month of October 1950.

Wholesale Seafood Market

Number of establishments -----	1,504
" " " inspected -----	728
Condition - Good -----	46
Fair -----	122
Poor -----	310

Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments -----	15,257
" " " inspected -----	4,014
Condition - Good -----	147
Fair -----	620
Poor -----	1,400

Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments-----	51,354
" " " inspected-----	19,670
Condition - Good -----	1,312
Fair -----	2,824
Poor -----	6,324

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Milk Inspection Report for October 1950

Milk Production

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>	<u>No. of Farms</u>	<u>No. of Animals</u>	<u>Amount Produced</u>
Special	6	6	173	43,808 Lit.
Ordinary	8,424	72,559	132,867	33,147,069 "
Goat	48	2,760	3,651	109,981 "

Bottled Milk

<u>Type of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>	<u>No. of Plants</u>	<u>Raw Milk</u>	<u>Pasteurized</u>	<u>Sterilized</u>
Special	42	6	21,835 Lit.	20,423 Lit.	-
Ordinary	4,036	2,940	-	7,815,605 "	6,660,188 Lit.

Note: All milk bottled in 1 go bottles having the equivalent of 180 cc.

Dairy Products

Whole powdered milk-----	415,816 kgs
Modified powdered milk (15% added sugar)-----	448,385 "
" " " (35% added sugar)-----	50,177 "
Sweetened condensed milk-----	1,877,011 "
Evaporated Milk-----	172,186 "
Butter-----	625,399 "
Cheese-----	51,236 "

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following number of livestock during the month of October 1950.

Number Slaughtered

Cattle	42,903
Calves	3,668
Horses	9,995
Swine	74,131
Sheep	27
Goats	262

Sanitary inspections were conducted on the following number of meat processing establishments by Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors during the month of October 1950.

Meat Processing Plants

Number of establishments-----	330
" " " inspected-----	185
Condition - Good -----	13
Fair -----	48
Poor -----	68
Total number of inspections-----	307
Amount of meat & meat-food products examined-----	83,188 kgs
" " " " " " condemned-----	161 "

Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments-----	16,352
" " " inspected-----	7,387
Condition - Good -----	723
Fair -----	2,144
Poor -----	3,010

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare

SECTION IV SUPPLY

Streptomycin

Drug Manufacturing Section, Ministry of Welfare, reported a total of 24,396 grams of streptomycin successfully passed assay at the National Institute of Health during November. None submitted failed assay tests. 9,100 grams were under assay as of 30 November. This quantity represents the largest production of indigenous streptomycin for a single month in Japan. The following chart illustrates production by manufacturer.

(Unit - gram)

<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Passed Assay</u>	<u>Quantity Under Assay</u>
Meiji Seika	CaCl ₂	16,681	1,760
Nihon Seibutsu	H Cl	4,160	4,600
Kyowa Hakko	CaCl ₂	1,760	1,520
Kagaku Kenkyusho	H Cl	850	1,220
Shimone Kagaku	H Cl	945	- - -
		24,396	9,100

Approximately 392 kg of sterile bulk streptomycin (calcium chloride complex) arrived in Japan on 21 October. Following a report from the National Institute of Health to the effect that the import met prescribed requirements, the Ministry of Welfare prepared an allocation plan for distributing the sterile bulk to 13 licensed manufacturers who are authorized to sub-divide. The import was procured from GARIOA funds.

Production of Biologics

The Ministry of Welfare reports biologic production during November is valued at ¥131,326,021. The following table illustrated production, assay statistics and existing stocks during the subject period.

Product	Assayed at NIH	Passed Assay	Quantity Under Assay	Stocks at Mfgs.-1 Dec.
BCG vaccine (doses)	3,377,800	3,043,600	33,312,200	6,991,300
BCG diluent (doses)	5,562,200	5,562,200	1,755,500	6,255,500
Cholera vaccine(cc)	1,572,350	1,572,350	4,468,000	677,100
Diphtheria antitoxin(cc)	129,945	129,945	91,273	113,180
Diphtheria toxoid(cc)	2,887,040	2,716,880	18,593,580	1,245,070
Pertussis vaccine(cc)	1,215,260	1,163,500	2,491,040	479,440
Smallpox vaccine(doses)	1,619,200	1,619,200	2,244,910	1,553,335
Tetanus antitoxin(cc)	97,960	79,440	114,680	399,075
Tuberculin(cc)	1,142,885	1,142,885	3,864,745	4,207,762
Typhoid vaccine(cc)	618,850	618,850	6,289,050	9,338,440
Typhus vaccine(cc)	1,179,760	602,460	4,066,480	294,300
Tetanus toxoid(cc)	674,800	16,000	941,440	0

Smallpox stocks at manufacturers as of 1 November totalled 13,113,000 doses. Of this quantity Biologics Section reports 10,525,285 doses were out-dated and disposed of; 2,653,580 doses were distributed. Manufacturers report pulp and bulk stocks are sufficient to provide over 20,000,000 doses by February.

Supply of Guinea Pigs for National Institute of Health.

A total of 7,440 guinea pigs were delivered to the NIH by the four prefectural laboratory animal associations during the period 30 October to 22 November 1950. The associations report sufficient stocks of guinea pigs on hand to meet all domestic requirements.

Decontrol of Designated Rationed Goods.

Improvement in availability of raw materials resulting in supply meeting demand, has further resulted in removal from distribution control during December 1950 of the following items:

Ergot
 Lanolin
 Pituitrin
 Sesame Oil
 Soybean Oil.

Allocations of Critical Raw Materials.

The 4th Quarter 1950 allocation of critical raw materials to "Medical Supplies" categories was approved by the Economic Stabilization Board as follows:

Pig Iron 200 MT
 Sulfur 20 MT
 Sulfuric Acid 5,000 MT
 Soda Ash 1,000 MT
 Caustic Soda 1,690 MT

Production of Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies, October-November 1950

Ministry of Welfare reports production of subject supplies totalled ¥7,233,478,205 during the two months period. Reported production did not include such items as precious metals, x-ray and physiotherapy equipment, surgical instruments, etc. Following is the breakdown of reported production by category:

(Unit - yen)

<u>Item</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Controlled Medicines	81,320,230	108,481,089
Non-Controlled Medicines	2,097,328,126	2,304,717,522
Patent Medicines	534,771,620	544,360,038
Biologics	283,492,809	131,326,021
Textile Sanitary Materials	522,791,900	478,556,108
Dental Instruments	16,389,650	22,719,340
Dental Materials	11,910,459	12,596,643
Rubber Sanitary Goods	35,655,050	47,061,500
Totals -	3,583,659,944	3,649,818,261

Quantitative production figures for textile sanitary materials for October - November follow:

(Unit - pounds)

<u>Item</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Gauze	104,661	122,810
Absorbent Cotton	866,384	533,257
Bandage	67,918	132,152
Totals	1,038,963	788,219

Hexylresorcinal production for the period continued on the downgrade. 268,390 grams (adult doses) were reported for October and 121,860 grams for November. Manufacturers are producing both 0.1 gram and 0.2 gram capsules.

Controlled medicines and raw materials processed and on hand as of 1 December 1950 follow:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Stock 1 Nov.</u>	<u>Processed November</u>	<u>Quantity Sold</u>	<u>Stock 1 Dec.</u>
Ergot	0	0	0	0
Lanolin	1,431,550 g	0	750,000 g	681,550 g
Pituitrin	136,052 cc	16,607.5cc	21,459 cc	131,200.5cc
Santonin	19,089 gr	262,600 g	238,955 g	42,734 g
Santenin tab.	1,257,818	9,813,340	8,413,700	2,657,558
Sesame oil	4,773,755 g	784,500 g	827,000 g	4,731,255 g
Sulfadiazine tab.	2,053,101	2,717,490	1,589,470	3,181,121
Sulfadiazine	2,867,558 g	2,032,900 g	2,165,625 g	2,734,833 g
Soybean oil	8,370,625 g	204,000 g	324,500 g	8,250,125 g
Streptomycin	0	24,396 g	24,396 g	0
Theobromine	0	45,000 g	45,000 g	0

SECTION V NARCOTIC CONTROL

Enforcement

Thirteen persons, including five Koreans and three Chinese were arrested by Kobe police and approximately five grams of heroin were seized. There were nine addicts among the defendants. Six of the defendants were recidivists one of whom had been arrested twice previously on narcotic charges.

Two Koreans, former police, were arrested in Shiga Prefecture in possession of 30 grams of cocaine hydrochloride which they had smuggled into Japan from Korea. Narcotic agents reported the Koreans were illegal entrants.

Eight Chinese were reported arrested during December. One defendant was in possession of 40 grams of heroin and another was arrested with 80 grams heroin.

SECTION VI
WELFARE

Community Chest

Incl. No. 1 is a report received from the Central Community Chest Committee showing Community Chest collections as of 15 December 1950. Combined collections have reached 86.6% of the national goal, as compared with 91.1% for the same period in the 1949 campaign.

Final Report of United Nations Fellow.

Incl. No. 2 is a copy of the Final Report of Mr. Yasuo Tsujimura presented to the United Nations upon the completion of a six months period of study and observation in the field of Child Welfare Services as a United Nations Fellow in Canada. Mr. Tsujimura is a child psychologist and holds the position of Assistant Chief, Protection Section, Children's Bureau. In his position he has staff responsibility for the Bureau programs dealing with the care of delinquent, dislocated and mentally defective children and the supervision of children's institutions. His report indicates the comprehensive nature of the observation and study program arranged for him by the United Nations and the children's authority in Canada. His comments on the children's programs in Japan are of particular interest to Civil Affairs officers. His references to congested conditions in children's institutions in Japan have been discussed with the Children's Bureau. As a result, the Children's Bureau will undertake a national survey of children's institutions to determine the extent of compliance with minimum standards and the possible need for reallocating institutional facilities based upon current and anticipated institutional loads.

Social Welfare Councils

Incl. No. 3 is a translation of "Fundamentals for Social Welfare Councils" prepared by the Interim Committee for Formation of the Central Social Welfare Council which has been widely distributed to local agencies interested in the formation of social welfare councils. Other publications issued by the Interim Committee and the Japan Social Work Association for assistance to local groups were listed in PH&W Bulletin 169, 1-15 December. Articles 8 and 9 will be of particular interest to Civil Affairs officers who have questioned the extent to which public officials are expected to participate in the Council program.

SECTION VII
SOCIAL SECURITY

Amendments to the Health Insurance Law

A Bill of Amendments was enacted by the Diet on 16 December and promulgated as Law 296 on 22 December. The purpose of the amendments are two-fold: to introduce the requirement of a qualifying period of six consecutive months in covered employment as a condition to eligibility for benefits and to increase the contribution rate to 6.0%. The amendments are effective as of 1 January 1951 with the proviso that persons already receiving benefits on that date are not affected, with respect to such benefits, by the new requirement of a six-months qualifying period.

The revisions of specific Articles are as follows (see PH&W Bulletin 162 of 31 August 1950, Incl. No. 9, for printed edition of English translation of the Health Insurance Law):

Article 55. The following paragraph is added:

"In order to receive the insurance benefits provided for in the preceding paragraph, the persons should have been insured consecutively for six months or more prior to the date they have become qualified as the insured."

Article 57. The following paragraph is added:

"The provisions of Article 55, paragraph 2, shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the insurance benefits provided for in the preceding paragraph."

Article 71-(4). This Article is revised to read as follows:

"The contribution rate of government managed Health Insurance shall be 6.0%.

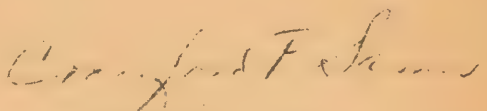
"When there is any shortage or surplus in the expenses for insurance benefits and facilities to be provided by contribution under the existing contribution rate, the Welfare Minister may have the contribution rate changed within the limits of 5.5% to 6.5% based upon the opinion of the Social Insurance Council.

"The contribution rate of Society-managed Health Insurance shall be decided within the limits of 3% to 8% in accordance with the procedures prescribed by the Cabinet Order.

"A decision for a contribution rate as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, or a change, in the rate, shall be approved by the Welfare Minister."

Article 75-(2). This Article is revised to read as follows:

"The amount of contributions borne per month by insured persons of a Health Insurance Society shall not exceed 3.5% of their monthly standard remuneration, and in case one-half of the total employer and employee contributions charged by the insurer exceeds 3.5% of the insured's remuneration the employer shall pay the excess."


CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

9 Incls.

1. Community Chest Campaign - 1950
2. Final Report to United Nations Fellowship Committee
3. Fundamentals for Social Welfare Councils
4. C. D. Digest - 9 Dec. 50
5. C. D. Report - 9 Dec. 50
6. C. D. Digest - 16 Dec. 50
7. C. D. Report - 16 Dec. 50
8. C. D. Digest - 23 Dec. 50
9. C. D. Report - 23 Dec. 50

COMMUNITY CHEST RETURNS 1950

Prefectures	Goal in yen	Amount Raised in yen	%	Date of Report
Fukushima	15,000,000.	16,845,573.18	112.3	Nov. 30, '50
Akita	16,000,000.	17,448,642.55	109.1	" 17 "
Shizuoka	22,500,000.	24,030,570.00	106.8	Dec. 9 "
Mie	13,000,000.	13,790,066.09	106.0	" " "
Aichi	56,000,000.	59,360,000.00	106.0	Nov. 25 "
Saitama	25,000,000.	25,410,084.00	101.6	Dec. 6 "
Iwate	15,000,000.	15,201,081.25	101.3	Nov. 22 "
Okayama	16,000,000.	16,194,163.00	101.2	Dec. 12 "
Tochigi	15,130,000.	15,194,147.00	100.4	" 11 "
Miyagi	14,000,000.	14,100,858.00	100.0	" 5 "
Niigata	21,500,000.	21,500,000.00	100.0	Oct. 31 "
Fukui	11,000,000.	11,002,122.00	100.0	Nov. 27 "
Ehime	15,000,000.	15,000,000.00	100.0	" 30 "
Gifu	18,450,000.	18,421,059.00	99.8	" 28 "
Toyama	13,000,000.	12,934,384.00	99.5	Dec. 5 "
Hokkaido	54,400,000.	53,539,149.00	98.4	" 7 "
Nara	11,000,000.	10,477,728.00	95.1	" 4 "
Kagoshima	10,000,000.	9,451,486.00	94.5	Nov. 30 "
Gumma	19,000,000.	18,199,763.00	94.3	Dec. 6 "
Kumamoto	15,000,000.	14,122,399.00	94.1	Nov. 22 "
Aomori	10,000,000.	9,332,243.24	93.3	Dec. 4 "
Yamagata	17,000,000.	15,724,919.00	92.5	" 11 "
Shimane	11,000,000.	9,197,344.00	91.2	Nov. 29 "
Yamaguchi	17,500,000.	15,577,610.00	89.0	" 30 "
Nagano	25,000,000.	22,219,885.00	88.9	" 27 "
Yamanashi	8,310,000.	7,336,875.00	88.2	" 25 "
Shiga	9,900,000.	8,712,000.00	88.0	" 10 "
Tokyo	75,000,000.	63,603,789.48	84.8	Dec. 11 "
Hyogo	50,000,000.	42,041,754.00	84.1	" 12 "
Kochi	8,000,000.	6,496,000.00	81.2	" 1 "
Wakayama	9,000,000.	7,268,748.00	80.8	" 7 "
Ibaraki	26,000,000.	22,528,705.00	80.6	Nov. 14 "
Kanagawa	50,000,000.	38,997,060.87	77.9	Dec. 4 "
Chiba	25,000,000.	19,443,493.00	77.8	" 7 "
Saga	10,000,000.	7,648,292.06	76.5	" 11 "
Ishikawa	15,000,000.	11,103,829.00	74.0	" 12 "
Oita	12,000,000.	8,690,482.00	72.4	Oct. 31 "
Fukuoka	65,000,000.	46,371,349.00	71.3	Dec. 12 "
Osaka	65,000,000.	44,780,196.00	68.9	" " "
Tokushima	8,200,000.	5,100,000.00	68.0	Nov. 22 "
Kagawa	10,000,000.	6,721,770.00	67.2	" 27 "
Nagasaki	16,000,000.	10,742,838.00	67.1	" 30 "
Tottori	5,300,000.	3,551,850.67	67.0	" 20 "
Miyazaki	7,900,000.	5,026,500.00	63.6	Oct. 31 "
Kyoto	30,000,000.	18,477,015.48	61.6	Dec. 6 "
Hiroshima	30,000,000.	17,272,753.08	57.5	" 10 "
Total	1,011,390,000.	876,170,576.95	86.6%	

Final Report to United Nations Fellowship Committee

Prepared by Mr. Yasuo Tsujimura
Protection Section
Children's Bureau

The following report was prepared by Mr. Tsujimura upon the completion of a six months study visit in Canada in the field of child welfare services as a United Nations Fellow.

The report provides an interesting review of the child welfare program in Canada as seen through the eyes of a competent Japanese observer and a thoughtful and provocative analysis of problems facing the children's program in Japan.

Mr. Tsujimura has returned to Japan and resumed his responsibilities as Assistant Chief in the Protection Section, Children's Bureau. In his position he has staff responsibility for the Bureau's programs dealing with the care of delinquent, dislocated and mentally defective children and for the supervision of children's institutions.

The report is an informal, personal report prepared by Mr. Tsujimura and is not to be interpreted as necessarily reflecting the official attitude of the Children's Bureau or of the Welfare Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP.

Incl. No. 2

Introductory Remarks

As the form of the report requires it, I divided the main part of this report into two parts, i.e., Statement and Discussion. But it is desirable to compare these two parts when you read. On the detail of special subject matter, please refer to my monthly report.

(i) Statement of my Interest

(a) On the Relationship Between Private and Public Work

As I am a civil servant or a government official of the Japanese National Government, I am interested in the functional relationship between government and private agency.

Fortunately I was able to travel and observe four typical provinces in Canada, i.e., Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. These provinces each have their own features, the origin of which can be traced to their historical backgrounds.

The land of Canada is wonderfully vast. It was cultivated from part to part by the pioneers. In the beginning it was a colony of France and later England. Pioneers first settled in the east half of present Canada. I have no time to describe the history of Canada, but it is very important and necessary to bear these historical situations in mind when we want to appreciate the present features of welfare work in each province. One can never understand the characteristics of the Canadian Welfare work if he closes his eyes to its historical background.

In the older provinces, for instance, Ontario and Quebec, (I am not sure about the Maritime provinces because I did not go there) the precedence of private agency is remarkable. The activity of private agency is overwhelming and the problem of religious school in the field of welfare work is serious. For instance, Quebec still carries on the tradition of Catholic charity with large government funds being made available to voluntary or religious organizations. There are several federations of welfare work by each school of religion, for instance the four federations in Montreal, French Catholic, English Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, as I mentioned in my first monthly report.

In Ontario, where the English speaking people seem to hold the majority, the activity of the Children's Aid Society is most notable. Lots of C.A.S. are organized and they are all active. The provincial government is trying to leave everything in the hand of private agencies as far as circumstances permit. Private agencies are deeply rooted in the community. The job of the government seems to be to facilitate and supervise them.

On the other hand, in comparatively new provinces such as Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the precedence of the private agency is not so strong. The activity of the private agency is confined to only a small area, that is, to cities like Vancouver and Victoria in B.C., and the provincial government and its regional offices perform the practical work of welfare by themselves.

We can evaluate the strong points and the weak points of private work and public work respectively. I discussed this in my fourth monthly report. However, my conclusion is thus: whether the government should perform practical work or it should leave the work in the hands of private agencies, is not an abstract question of theory, but a matter of practice deduced from the given real situation.

In the older provinces many services were first undertaken by voluntary groups. The private agency has been the spearhead of advance in the area of welfare. However, in the new provinces it was proved that the government welfare work is possible and effective, as well as private work.

I think these facts must be properly considered when we think of welfare in Japan.

(b) On the Placement of Children

The Children's Aid Society, operating under private auspices, is usually authorized by provincial statutes to accept legal guardianship of neglected or dependent children and to collect maintenance for them from the municipality. They ordinarily provide foster home care rather than institutional placement. I was told very often from various persons that they prefer foster homes rather

than institutions because they believe the best home and the foster home is usually more similar to the parents' home in various point than an institution.

There may be no doubt about this idea. Therefore, the first thing they try for a child in need of care is to settle him in his own parents' home if they possibly can. If they find some aid is needed in the family relationship, they try to solve the family problem first. Many C.A.S. are combined with a family welfare agency, or they have a family division within their organization.

I think of the situation in Japan, where the institutions keep too many children beyond their capacity. (This point I shall discuss later.)

The careful procedure of placement and the supervision afterward which is done are to be admired. But I still found that even in Canada they have much difficulty finding suitable foster homes. It seems that they have to place too many children in one home, so that the foster care is changing into semi-professional job, and the foster home is transforming into semi-institution.

One of the difficulties they have is the problem of religion. For instance, they have to place Catholic children in a Catholic home. In one city I found a foster home forced to keep a child against their mind by the church, although I know this is a most unusual case.

However, generally speaking, the foster care programme is obtaining good results. They are proving their view in practice.

In a case of placement, the wardship of the child is carefully treated. This is a very good thing from the point of view of children's fundamental human rights. Our legislation in Japan seems to have some weakness in this point. By the way, I should like to note here the fact that Saskatchewan has withdrawn the right of guardianship from private societies.)

I also found that there are many foster parents who have already brought up their own children. This is interesting for me because most of the foster parents in Japan are couples who have no children of their own.

In the case of adoption they take a very cautious attitude. This seems reasonable because adoption is a lifelong matter. Before the decision in the family court, the Children's Aid Society prepares a precise report of investigation into the family and the child, and the Society offers it with advisory comment to the judge. The judge takes the report into consideration. In this point our legislation in Japan has some weakness. I shall refer to this in the latter half of this report.

Thus, I was told, the institution is necessary as a treatment centre, a study centre and as a home for adolescents who are not always suitable for foster care or adoption.

(c) On the Juvenile Delinquency and its Prevention

It is very interesting for me to find out that the problem and feature of juvenile delinquency is quite the same in every country. I stayed three nights in the Boys' Industrial School in Ontario and had a chance to talk with boys in the institution. Their mental characteristics and interests were much similar to those boys in Japan.

Most of the industrial schools in Canada are run by the dormitory system. But they have enough housemasters or supervisors. So there seems no fault as far as the supervision is concerned. However, I still prefer the cottage system in this kind of institution. Mr. H. Christie, who is the Director of the Correctional Branch in the Saskatchewan Department of Welfare and Recreation, designed a new idea in the building of the industrial school and realized it in Regina. It is a combination of cottage system and dormitory, as I reported in my third monthly report.

With regard to correctional work, I am most impressed by the remarkable advancement of Saskatchewan in recent years. It is only a few years ago that the correctional work was transferred

to the Correctional Branch from the Department of Public Work. Before the transfer, the jail building and industrial school were regarded as the property of the province and those human beings in the institution were nothing but workers without pay. I saw lots of old pictures of dirty and miserable cells, kitchen and other parts of the building which tell the unhuman conditions of the past.

Mr. Christie's scheme of personal administration in this kind of institution is also very suggestive. He gave the higher position to the treatment supervisor rather than to the administrative assistant, both of them being under the supervision of the Superintendent. Thus, the former head, the administrator, who is not a trained social worker but a man of business, and one who likes to attach more importance to the physical than to the mental or human side, as the administrative assistant, cannot hold too strong a power throughout the institution.

It seems to me that the observation upon a completed set-up is useful for us, but of course, it is more suggestive and helpful to observe a work which is just in a state of development.

I should like to add here this fact, with my hearty respect, that Mr. H. Christie seemed to be very earnest and listened to my poor explanations about the problem of juvenile delinquency and its treatment in Japan. He rightly asked me many questions because he wished to learn something from me, although I fear I could not give him anything. I believe it must be this attitude toward his job that makes him successful in such admirable advancement of correctional work.

As far as institutional care for the juvenile delinquent is concerned, we have some history and experience. But we are quite green in Japan in the preventive programme as public work. One of the reasons is that the family relationship is very close in Japan and the prevention of delinquency has been exclusively left in the hands of the head of the family, as I shall touch on later.

Anyway, it is clear that the recreational work which develops young people healthily both mentally and physically, is one of the best way to prevent juvenile delinquency. The development of recreational work in Canada, especially in the urban districts, is remarkable. Youths seem to be fully enjoying their lives in sports, summer camp, indoor games and so on. The Y.M.C.A., Community Centre, Neighborhood House, are perfectly utilized by children, adolescents and even by adults. They also have beautiful playgrounds with supervision in many places. In these recreational facilities the youngsters are getting their discipline of community life.

The circumstances are quite different in Japan. We have a few Y.M.C.A.'s in the big cities. But the membership is confined to a small group. We have some playgrounds, but without a supervisor.

The difference might come from the poverty of our recreational programme. However, another reason might possibly be that the Japanese do not know how to enjoy their lives outside their own small territory of home. The difference of custom or mode of living will be very important when we plan the recreational work in Japan. I shall discuss this point later.

(d) On the Training of Staff

One thing which I found admirable all through the field of welfare work in Canada is that the staff are more trained and well experienced than ours in Japan. In the offices of government, in the private agencies and in the institutions, they have lots of well-experienced and trained workers.

One can never over-estimate the importance of personnel factor in welfare work. The ration of trained workers to population will show the level of the development of welfare work in a country.

I visited the schools of social work in the University of Toronto and the University of British Columbia. Besides these two, I hear there are another six at present, that is to say,

there are eight, with most granting master's degree for two or more years of graduate work. The federal government has recognized the importance of the training and is giving grants every year.

The standard of the schools is very high. The Bachelor of Arts degree or an equivalent is required for entrance. The students get actual field work training as well as class room lectures while they are in school.

At the same time, it sounds important to me, that the demander for graduates of social work have a certain qualification of employment in which the degree of professional training obtained from the school of social work is evaluated as highest.

The demand for the trained worker is still increasing and is beyond the capacity of the schools of social work. So they have in-service training, an apprenticeship for a specific period during which the recruit receives instruction in welfare work and actual practice in field work under careful supervision. In this case a special salary classification is considered too, if the trainee is appointed to the staff.

The Provincial Department of British Columbia has the most developed training programme.

This method of in-service training is very important for our country as well as the post-graduate course of the school of social work.

(e) On the Voluntary Service and Public Mind

As I said before, the welfare services in Canada were first undertaken by voluntary groups, and then they were incorporated into public programmes.

The Canadian people, whether they might be French or English, are the descendants of pioneers who had to co-operate and help each other against difficult circumstances in those olden times. This inheritance seems to be still lurking in their mind.

The Canadian is far more public minded than the Japanese. The Canadian volunteer is the true volunteer, while the Japanese likes the name or honour of volunteer. I saw the meeting of the Board

of Directors of the C.A.S. of Greater Vancouver and was impressed by the genuine spirit of volunteer service. They discussed earnestly about the monthly report of the Executive Director till late in the night without a cup of coffee served. I thought of a board meeting in Japan where the office usually had to derive a sum of money from their poor budget to serve cake, coffee or lunch for the attendances.

The public mind of laymen, especially of business men, is also notable. I visited the meeting of the Kiwanis Club in Montreal and the Optimist Club in Victoria, both of them are very much interested in child welfare work, especially in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. They often donate many things to playgrounds, industrial schools, detention homes and so on.

(II) Discussion

(a) On the Welfare Work by the Government

Welfare work in a country or province is conditioned by its historical background. This is evident in Canada, as I mentioned before. This fact suggested to me that when I try to apply some of the ideas which I got in Canada to Japan, I will have to consider the historical condition of Japanese society at first. In other words, I must first stand on the basis of real situation of the present Japanese society which is the product of her long history.

When I was in Toronto I was struck by the wonderful development of the private agencies in Ontario. I have appreciated the strong points of the private agency, wondering when and how we, the Japanese, could reach such a stage of development.

However, I moved from Toronto to Regina, the capital city of Saskatchewan, where I found something which encouraged me. This new province, which had had years of drought, is now making a remarkable advancement in the field of welfare work on the initiative of the provincial government. If the provincial government hesitated to step into the practical field work, waiting for a desirable

growth or restoration of the private agency, who can expect such admirable development of welfare work in these days? The welfare work in this young province has not so much inferiority compared with Ontario. Rather, there seemed to be some superiority which we shall never find in the older provinces.

Of course, there is one thing we must bear in mind when we prefer governmental welfare work. The dogmatism of bureaucracy should be strictly avoided. The idea of a board of directors in a private agency must be studied deliberately. The idea of a "Citizens' Advisory Committee" which Miss Parr, the Director of Child Welfare in Saskatchewan, Department of Welfare, told me, is very suggestive.

As far as a poor and backward country is concerned, I think the government should assume the direct responsibility of welfare work. The government must guarantee the minimum standard of welfare by public money. And only some work beyond that standard may be left to the hands of charity. However, the so-called standard must be flexible and the government should continuously endeavour to lift the level with the development of economical conditions of the society.

The problem of religion in welfare work is not so serious in Japan. I don't know whether this is good or evil. However, the extreme is always undesirable. I don't think the situation in Quebec, where the welfare work is extremely religious, is too good for the people in general.

(b) On the Placement of Children

There is no Children's Aid Society in Japan. Before World War II there were a few Children's Council offices in some big cities.

However, since the war, our mechanism of child welfare is fairly developed by the help of the Allied Powers. Now we have approximately one hundred Child Welfare Centres or Child Welfare Stations in all Japan. These centres are set up and financed by each prefectural government under

the provision of the Child Welfare Law. There is a staff of about 600 in all these centres, including social workers, psychiatrists, psychologists and other staff.

This Child Welfare Centre, which comes under the supervision of the Director of the Department of Civil Life Affairs of each prefectural government, is the district centre of all child welfare work. The centre is a clinic as well as a child placement bureau.

This idea is very good. But I think I have something to improve the actual situation in this centre.

I have observed the Provincial Child Guidance Clinic in British Columbia and found how a child guidance clinic must be.

Our centre is a combination of clinic and placement centre. This is not always bad if we are able to get well trained staff in every centre. However, we are suffering from a shortage of good psychiatrists, psychologists and well-trained social workers. A few good staff is distributed to several centres in one prefecture. Therefore, the first thing to be improved is to concentrate on good staff as an ideal team in one principal centre in a prefecture, and make it a clinical centre. The clinical center must be authorized because of its qualified staff so that every other centre and institution in the prefecture will come to ask its advice. This principal centre should also have a travelling clinic to travel through the prefecture, just as they are doing in British Columbia.

The next thing is to separate the temporary shelter home for vagrant children from our Child Welfare Centre.

Further explanation will be needed about this point. Our urgent problem in the field of child welfare is that of war orphans, who are usually vagrant and delinquent. So it was reasonable in its beginning that almost every child welfare centre was architecturally attached to the Temporary Shelter for Vagrant Children. However, to keep these vagrant children of high delinquency

temporarily in a cheap Japanese wooden house without locking them in, is quite a difficult job itself.

It is a tragedy that the psychiatrists and psychologists are busy watching and preventing the run-away cases of these juveniles. At least it is not economical from the point of view personnel management. Moreover, the existence of the temporary shelter attached to the child welfare centre gives a dark impression to the whole work of the centre. To go to the Centre itself is apt to be considered as something dishonourable. Therefore I think we will have to discriminate the clinical and placing work from the temporary shelter work for the vagrant. The Temporary Shelter Home should be separated from the building of the Child Welfare Centre.

I should like to agree with the opinion which I was told very often, that is that the best place for children is in their own homes. If it is impossible to settle a child in his own parents' home, one should prefer foster home secondly, which is far similar to a natural home than an institution is.

At present in Japan we are suffering from a shortage of capacity in child welfare institutions. An institution usually keeps children beyond their capacity. However, I think, if we try to adjust the conditions of their own family life, we shall be able to settle some of them (not a small number) to the parents' home, which is the best place for them.

Our Child Welfare official, the case work official for child welfare work proper, is specialized only in child welfare. So they must be trained more in the family welfare work. The fact that many of the Children's Aid Societies in Canada are functionally attached to family welfare work, must be fully appreciated by us.

I am able to agree that the second best place for a child is a foster home. However, it is a matter of relativity. Good institutional life may often be better than bad foster care. I did not see such bad foster care in Canada because of the careful placement of experienced Children's Aid Societies. But I regret that we do have bad ones in Japan. Our difficulty is that the middle class is now very unstable in

its economical life. They cannot afford to keep children. Only farm homes are able to. However, the living conditions and the cultural level of Japanese farm homes is so low that a child is usually considered as one or one-half unit of farm labour. So we cannot expect much foster care in farm homes.

Therefore, I am of the opinion that we should develop our institutional care more, at least at present, being aware of the lack of good foster care.

Adoption should be more strongly placed in the order of the Child Welfare programme in Japan.

We cannot find any provision concerning adoption in our Child Welfare Law. Adoption is regarded as a matter of the Civil Code, while in Canada it is an important part of the programme of child welfare.

This difference comes from the difference of conception of adoption. In Japan, the family heritage or family line is a very important thing. To carry on the family line is regarded as a duty of a couple. (Until recently, a wife who never conceived could be divorced legally by the husband if he wished it)

Therefore, a couple who did not have a child of their own has to adopt in ordinary circumstances. But they usually wait so long, expecting their own child, that they have to adopt an adult or adolescent when they at last decide to adopt. So an adult adoption is very common in Japan. Thus, an adoption is a matter of family line.

However, we have many cases of child adoption too, although most of them are done in order to carry on the family line. In these child adoption cases, all things are decided by the adopting parents consulting with the child's parents. The legal procedure is only formal. There is no room for the child welfare worker to step into the case.

Here is such an example: A couple wished to keep a child as foster parents. But a child welfare official in charge of that district did not agree with them after his investigation into the conditions of the family and the child. He did not place the child in that home. Then the couple adopted the child legally!

Here we can find the strong reason from the point of view of child welfare to take the adoption problems into the order of our programme.

We have much to learn from the cautious attitude toward adoption legislation in Canada, and the scrupulously careful carrying out of this by the child welfare workers.

The Adoption Acts in Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia will be of great value for the revision of our law.

(c) On Juvenile Delinquency and its Prevention

The oldest institution in the field of child welfare work in Japan is the Home for juvenile Training and Education, which corresponds to the Industrial School for delinquent juveniles in Canada.

Under the provision of the former Juvenile Training Law, every prefecture ought to establish at least one training school for delinquent juveniles. So now we have about sixty schools or homes for these kind of juveniles. A pioneer, a famous Christian in Meijiera, had foresight and he showed a good example of the institution of this kind. Our sixty schools are all run by the cottage system.

Our schools are not so well equipped physically, but I think I can say we are working as hard as they are in Canada. But we still have a big task of staff development.

On the prevention of delinquency I have learned many things in Canada. They have a well-developed programme of recreation.

I regret the poverty of our recreational programme in Japan.

However, one thing which I thought of while observing the recreational work as a preventive programme, is that this kind of work is only one side of the preventive programme. That is to say, there must be another side, i.e., the problem of family discipline.

The Japanese family relationship is very close and the tie is stronger than in Canada. I don't think this is absolutely good. But, as far as the prevention of child delinquency is concerned, we must pay attention to this present situation and take advantage of it. We have a way that we can call the parents' attention to the prevention of juvenile delinquency. That is a kind of adult education.

However, this way will not always be successful if we neglect the family case work on the other side. Japanese parents' are now too much occupied to manage their livelihood and they have no time to care for their children. There often exist many family problems which are a mental hot-bed of juvenile delinquency. So adult education must be carried out parallel to family case work.

However, I do not think that this is the only way. I have emphasized the role of the family, but at the same time I must be aware of the problem of the Japanese family tie. The family relationship in Japan is quite a problem. The authority of the family head and the complicated relationship between big family members often produces lots of psychiatric problems. Many Japanese famous tragic novels and dramas will tell this situation. To be patient in these psychological conflict circumstances is regarded as the best virtue. Therefore, they cannot appreciate the true meaning of recreation. Their whole life is confined to the narrow space of family life.

But, even in Japan, especially in the industrial cities, the role which the family life played in former years is in the process of change.

Many of its functions are being taken over, to a greater or lesser extent, by other agencies. As far as children are concerned, many services are done by the state, by the prefecture, by the municipalities, by the schools or nursery schools, and by other organizations.

This is a natural tendency whether one might like it or not. So we cannot rely upon family discipline too much. The Japanese life is in a transition period. That means that we are now ready for the development of a recreational programme. Our poverty of recreational work does not mean the programme is withering, but rather that it is germinating. We must bring it to a fruitful tree, just as I observed in Canada.

Remarks:

We don't have Family Allowance, Old Age Pensions, Unmarried Parents' Act in Japan. This fact may also be related to the special family tie in our country. Some people would say that this comes from our good custom. Well, I can appreciate the good point of Japanese family system, but I still think we should have this legislation and I believe we shall have it some day.

(d) On the Training of Staff

I think we can never over-estimate the importance of the problem of staff in welfare work, as I said before. Canada has many trained workers in various fields, not only in direct social work, but also in hospitals, in labour offices, in the Department of Veterans' Affairs. The average level of the staff in the field of welfare work in Canada is far higher than the Japanese. I have no need to speak of the necessity of staff development in Japan.

We have two schools of social work, both of which were just started after World War II. But they are too little authorized and they have no connection with a university. They want to admit university graduates, but most of the students are college graduates.

The improvement of the university structure is far beyond my job. However, I think I must try to arouse public opinion and to call attention of the professors to establish a new department of social work in the university. In my opinion, a school of social work should have some connection with a university, because it must have academic authority just as in Canada.

At the same time we should have a certain standard of qualification of employment and a standard of salary in accordance with the grade of qualification, just as they rigidly have in British Columbia. This is a very important thing.

Besides school training, in-service training will be useful for our country. We have started some in-service training in some prefectures, but one thing I regret is that they have no standard of salary according to the grade of training. So a trainee cannot expect any different allowance after he has finished the course.

Anyway, from my point of view, the programme of staff development must be advanced parallel with the establishment of a standard of qualification and allowance.

(e) On the Support by the Community

Under the present situation in Japan, the government must take the initiative in welfare work, as I said before. However, a welfare work must be supported by the community, not only financially but also mentally. The support of public opinion is most important. The government must always try to listen to the voice of a community.

We have a Child Welfare Committee under the provision of the Child Welfare Law, in the central and prefectural governments. This is the legal committee. But I like the name of "Citizens Advisory Committee" as Miss Parr told me. I can understand why she has chosen this name, because Saskatchewan the government is performing the actual Field work.

I also am interested in the activities of service clubs like the Kiwanis Club and the Optimist Club. Nothing will encourage welfare workers more than the support by these laymen. I regret that we do not have any business men's clubs which are interested in child welfare as those in Canada are.

To call the community's attention to welfare work must also be an important part of welfare work.

FUNDAMENTALS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE COUNCILS

I. The social welfare councils are to be voluntary private organizations formed by people engaged in social welfare works and by those interested in the cause of promoting welfare programs and implementing community needs in the fields of social work through studies, coordination, and planning.

II. The Councils are to be formed on national and on prefectural basis, and it is also desirable to have them organized as in counties (future social welfare district units), where they are deemed required and necessary.

Where local organizations are formed it is desirable that organic inter-relations be maintained for harmonious operations among themselves and those of upper levels.

III. An attempt to found the Councils as a matter of mechanical procedure shall be avoided. The process will be a voluntary and gradual one starting from places where the parties concerned do appreciate the significance and the need of the organization, and the time deemed ripe for the action.

IV. The Council membership shall be comprised of the representatives of private and public social welfare agencies, public offices connected with social welfare works, Minsei-iins, and probation and parole workers, representatives of welfare agencies conducted by political, economic, educational, labor and publicity entities, as well as scholars and experts and worthy citizens in communities.

V. It is to be borne in mind that there might be some difference in the constituents of the Councils by their level or locality. For instance, in Prefectural Councils the representatives of agencies and organizations directly engaged in Welfare works, Minsei-Iins and probation workers, and other pertinent persons will constitute the major factors of the organizations; at lower levels of smaller communities persons like Minsei-Iins would form the nucleus, others being chosen by virtue of their personal qualifications.

VI. In view of the ultimate goal the Councils aim to serve, and by virtue of their constituents, it is only natural that the Councils will have a close affiliation with the Community Chest organizations; in fact, these two components may be regarded as dual aspects of the social work. It follows, hence, a joint committee be formed by them whose function will be to promote harmonious operations in their pertinent fields.

VII. Beneficiaries of the Community Chest funds are by virtue of their status expected to join the Councils voluntarily.

VIII. Public officials and representatives of public welfare agencies will be invited to join the Councils, but they shall occupy no office of importance therein which is vested with power of control over the Councils.

IX. Pursuant to the same spirit as in the above section, it would be desirable that the office of the Councils shall not be located within any public office buildings.

X. The Councils shall not engage in any activity that intends to render actual service to clients. In smaller communities like towns and villages, however, the local Councils may engage in response to local requirements in activities like relief work not covered by laws, health and public hygiene, reform work for better living, and recreation programs.

XI. In addition to the preceding section programs, the Councils in smaller communities will be expected to participate actively in the Community Chest movement as a voluntary body.

XII. In founding the Councils in smaller communities the Minsei-Iins and their organization are expected to assume the initiative, and they are further expected to strengthen their voluntary service work through the Councils in future.

XIII. The financial outlays of the Councils will be met by revenues received from sources like membership dues, government and public allowances for services rendered, Community Chest allowance, general contributions and other sources.

XIV. The unification of Japan Social Work Association, National Federation of Minsei-Iin Society, and Doho-Engo Kai should not be confused with that of organization of the Councils. The founding of Councils does not necessarily mean unification or merger of those organizations. Where their independence is deemed necessary or preferable, they may join the Councils as members. It is conceivable that a federation may be formed by them.

XV. It would be necessary that a thorough study and preparation be made by a preparation committee formed by the parties concerned before a final action is taken.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 9 DECEMBER 1950

During the forty-ninth week, ended 9 December 1950, there were 21,876 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) now being reported compared with 25,202 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Totals for eight diseases (diphtheria, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever, measles, trachoma and infectious diarrhea) were lower this week than in both last week and the forty-ninth week of last year. Five diseases (epidemic meningitis, tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza and poliomyelitis) were higher currently than in either last week or the corresponding week of 1949. No cases of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever were reported either this week, last week or in the forty-ninth week of 1949. Tsutsugamushi remained the same as last week, schistosomiasis was lower currently and filariasis was higher. Data for these last three diseases are not available prior to the current year. Present totals for the remaining eight diseases fell between those reported last week and in the forty-ninth week of last year.

Diphtheria cases this week (365) were 10 percent below those (406) in the preceding week. Deaths decreased from 36 to 29. Cases were 12 percent lower this week than in both the forty-ninth weeks of 1949 (416) and 1948 (413). There were decreases in 27 prefectures this week, increases in 16 and 3 remained the same. Cases this week ranged from 0 to 22. The current and cumulative case rates were 23.5 and 15.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.9 and 1.2.

The number of dysentery cases this week (207) was almost 30 percent lower than last week (291). There was a decrease in deaths from 91 to 71. The present case figure was more than 80 percent higher than that (113) recorded for the same week of last year and about three and one-half times that (60) of the corresponding week of 1948. There were decreases in nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures, increases in 9 and 2 remained the same. The remaining six prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Eleven additional prefectures have also reported no cases this week. Twenty-eight prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 21, while the remaining prefecture, Tokyo-to, with 45 cases, accounted for over one-fifth of the total. Of the total dysentery reported this week, 198 cases and all 71 deaths were listed as bacillary and the remaining 9 cases as amebic. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 13.3 and 64.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 4.6 and 13.7.

There were 54 cases of typhoid fever this week compared to 90 last week, a decrease of 40 percent. Deaths increased this week from 7 to 13. This week's case total was almost 45 percent lower than that (94) recorded for the same period last year and 70 percent below that (182) for the corresponding 1948 total. Decreases occurred in over half (25) of the prefectures, increases in 8 and no change in 5. No cases have been reported for two weeks or more in the remaining 8. An additional 12 prefectures reported no cases this week while the remaining 26 prefectures currently reported from 1 to 9 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 6.3 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 0.7.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased from 24 last week to 18 currently and deaths from one to zero. There were 35 cases in the forty-ninth week of last year and 36 in the corresponding week of 1948. There have been no cases reported for two weeks or longer in over one-half (24) of the prefectures, while cases increased in 9, decreased in 8 and stayed the same in 5. This week's cases occurred in 16 prefectures, one or two cases each. Current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 2.2 respectively while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were no smallpox cases or deaths this week or last, and no deaths have been reported this year. There were no cases in the corresponding periods of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 9 December 1950 was less than 0.1.

There were no cases of typhus fever reported this week compared with one last week. There have been no deaths since July. There were 2 cases reported in the forty-ninth week of 1949 and 5 cases in the same period of 1948. The cumulative case and death rates as of 9 December 1950 were 1.2 and 0.1 respectively.

There were 10 cases of malaria reported both this week and last and deaths decreased from 2 to 1. During the forty-ninth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 26 and 27 cases respectively. About two-thirds (31) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Eight prefectures reported fewer cases this

week than last week and seven more. Six prefectures with one or two cases each accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 1.3 respectively and the corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were four cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis both this week and last week but deaths decreased from five to zero. Cases numbered three during the forty-ninth week of last year and zero in the same period of 1948. Fukuoka Prefecture reported all four current cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 6.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 2.2.

The number of scarlet fever cases this week (118) was slightly lower than last week (121). Deaths decreased from two to zero. Current cases were almost 10 percent lower than in the corresponding week of 1949 (128) but 10 percent higher than the corresponding week of 1948 (107). More prefectures reported increases (16) than decreases (12) while 5 remained the same. There were 12 prefectures which have reported no cases for two or more weeks, while 4 additional prefectures reported no current cases. The remaining 30 prefectures reporting currently had cases ranging from 1 to 19. Current and cumulative case rates were 7.6 and 6.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 20 epidemic meningitis cases reported this week compared with 15 cases last week. Deaths remained the same (5). During the forty-ninth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 15 and 14 cases respectively. No cases have been reported in about two-thirds (31) of the prefectures for two weeks or longer. Increases over last week were shown by 8 prefectures and decreases by 5. Numbers stayed the same in the remaining two. There were 11 prefectures reporting cases this week with from one to five cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.3 and 1.5 respectively, the corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.4.

The number of measles cases was slightly lower this week (700) than last week (712). It was nearly a fifth below the figure (864) recorded for the like period of 1949 and about one-eighth below the corresponding week of 1948 (801). There were decreases in almost one-half (21) of the prefectures, increases in 18 and no change in one. Six prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Hokkaido, with 132 cases, accounted for nearly one-fifth the current total. In the other 33 prefectures, reporting this week, cases ranged from 1 to 74 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 45.1 and 70.1 respectively.

Whooping cough cases (1,256) increased slightly over last week (1,203). They were 35 percent lower than the corresponding week of 1949 (1,947) but more than 65 percent higher than in the same period of 1948 (752). There were increases in 26 prefectures and decreases in 20. Prefectural case totals ranged from 2 to 104 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 81.0 and 157.0 respectively.

There were 11,051 cases of tuberculosis reported this week compared with 10,671 cases last week, an increase of four percent. Cases in the present week were nearly one-third higher than those (8,351) in the same period of 1949 and more than two-thirds above the corresponding 1948 week (6,512). About one-half (24) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, 21 increases and one remained the same. The greatest increases were in Hyogo Prefecture (from 350 to 668), Miyazaki (from 76 to 276), Fukui (from 85 to 277) and Toyama (from 158 to 341). Tokyo-to (1,062) and Hokkaido (1,043) accounted for almost one-fifth of the current total. In the remaining 44 prefectures, cases ranged from 36 to 690. Ninety-one percent of all tuberculosis cases reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis (10,002). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 712.5 and 658.5 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases (3,225) was 10 percent higher than in the preceding week (2,925). There was an increase of 8 percent over the same week in 1949 (2,994) and the present figure was more than twice the corresponding figure of 1948 (1,365). There were increases in 26 prefectures and decreases in 20. The most outstanding changes were increases from 93 to 209 in Toyama Prefecture and from 66 to 144 in Hyogo. The most nearly comparable decrease was in Niigata (from 111 to 61). Current prefectural case totals ranged from 10 to 209. The current and cumulative case rates were 207.9 and 177.4 respectively.

There were 2,268 cases of influenza reported this week, over 10 percent higher than last week (2,027). During the forty-ninth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 36 and 42 cases respectively. Over one-third (17) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, 18 had increases and 11 decreases. There were four large increases, all located in southern Japan, Ehime Prefecture (from 14 to 344), Yamaguchi (from 70 to 276), Hyogo (from 50 to 185) and Wakayama (from 491 to 597). There were two comparable decreases, Kyoto Prefecture (from 370 to 35) and Kagawa (from 253 to 129). Fukuoka Prefecture (110 cases) was the only area in Kyushu now reporting any great number of cases, while Hokkaido (12 cases) reported cases for the first time since the beginning of the present epidemic. There continued to be no cases in the Tohoku area, Wakayama (597), Ehime (344), Yamaguchi (276) and Mie (269) accounted for nearly two-thirds of all cases reported. In addition, 24 other prefectures reported cases ranging from 1 to 185. The current and cumulative case rates were 146.2 and 37.3 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases this week (58) were over 30 percent higher than last week (44). There were 45 cases last year at this time and 20 during the same period of 1948. Fifteen prefectures reported increases this week compared with last week, eleven decreases and seven stayed the same. There have been no cases for two or more weeks in 13 prefectures. Twenty-four prefectures currently reported from one to five cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.7 and 4.1 respectively.

There were 39 cases of tetanus this week compared with 36 last week, and 45 and 42 cases respectively during the forty-ninth weeks of 1949 and 1948. There were decreases in 16 prefectures, increases in 15, and the same number both weeks in 3. Twelve prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Nineteen prefectures reported cases this week ranging from 1 to 7 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 2.4 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases increased from 14 last week to 18 currently. During the forty-ninth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 20 and 23 cases respectively. Over one-half (24) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks, 11 reported increases over last week, 10 decreases and 1 stayed the same. There were 12 prefectures currently reporting from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 1.0 respectively.

There was one rabies case this week compared with none last week, two in the same week of 1949 and none in the corresponding period of 1948. Ibaraki Prefecture reported the current case. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

There has been no anthrax reported since mid-July, and there were also no cases reported for the forty-ninth weeks of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 9 December 1950 was less than 0.1.

Twelve cases of leprosy were reported currently compared with ten last week. There were 12 and 13 cases respectively during the forty-ninth weeks of last year and 1948. Eight prefectures with from one to three cases each accounted for the present total. Current and cumulative case rates were both 0.8.

The number of trachoma cases this week (2,444) was almost 65 percent below last week (6,588). The current total was nearly 10 percent below the corresponding total for the forty-ninth week of 1949 (2,679) but about 40 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (1,755). Because of the nature of the disease it is believed that marked variations in trachoma cases represent variations in reporting rather than in actual incidence of the disease. Twenty-five prefectures reported decreases and 21 increases. Current totals ranged from 2 to 388. The current and cumulative case rates were 157.6 and 198.0 respectively.

There was one case of infectious diarrhea this week compared with two last week. There were 11 in the same period of 1949 and one in the corresponding week of 1948. Hokkaido reported the current case. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

No cases of tsutsugamushi were reported either this week or last week. The cumulative case rate as of 9 December 1950 was 0.2.

Schistosomiasis decreased from 7 cases last week to 5 this week. Four cases were reported by Yamanashi Prefecture and one by Saga. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 1.2.

There were two cases of filariasis reported this week compared with one last week. There was one case each in Ehime and Kumamoto Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 5,700 cases this week compared with 6,594 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,087 and 116,464 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,318 and 168,048; chancroid, 284 and 14,973; lymphogranuloma venereum, 11 and 462. All totals except lymphogranuloma venereum were lower currently than last week (syphilis 2,326; gonorrhea, 3,946; chancroid, 313; lymphogranuloma venereum, 9). All totals except gonorrhea were lower currently than in the same week of last year (syphilis, 2,940; gonorrhea, 3,225; chancroid, 301; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 12). Current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 9 December 1950 were: syphilis, 134.6 and 153.3 respectively; gonorrhea, 213.9 and 221.1; chancroid, 18.3 and 19.7; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.7 and 0.6.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 9 DECEMBER 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	15	-	634	45	2	-	1,147	107
AOMORI	16	1	313	42	-	-	273	51
I ATE	3	-	244	24	3	1	642	135
MIYAGI	7	-	250	7	3	2	882	146
AKITA	7	-	336	17	3	-	402	121
YAMAGATA	22	1	191	9	3	1	607	91
FUJUSHIMA	15	1	335	34	1	1	1,475	352
IBARAHI	4	-	130	4	9	4	1,524	611
TOCHIGI	3	-	192	16	3	1	1,683	501
GUIZU	-	-	112	9	2	5	3,040	601
SAITAMA	9	-	307	15	18	6	4,038	1,125
CHIBA	4	-	135	21	7	2	1,797	565
TOKYO	18	-	675	50	45	18	7,535	1,043
KANAGAWA	9	1	245	18	12	-	2,601	295
NIIGATA	18	-	510	*27	13	2	3,111	445
TOYAMA	6	1	162	13	21	1	503	104
ISHIKAWA	4	-	195	17	1	1	687	69
FUKUI	8	2	128	7	-	-	117	29
YAMAPASHI	2	-	39	6	-	-	243	49
NAGANO	1	-	158	9	-	-	522	96
GIFU	3	1	101	12	1	7	1,019	296
SHIZUOKA	2	1	168	14	4	3	2,204	430
AICHI	8	1	321	14	12	4	2,567	629
MIE	4	-	154	11	-	1	589	151
SHIGA	2	-	67	4	-	-	65	18
KYOTO	9	1	235	19	2	-	697	109
OSAKA	19	1	490	46	10	1	*1,454	188
HYOGO	16	1	392	*33	9	1	1,172	222
NARA	3	-	81	8	-	-	59	8
WAKAYAMA	1	-	72	3	-	-	117	33
TOTTORI	2	1	49	7	-	1	99	42
SHIMANE	3	-	227	8	2	-	207	82
OKAYAMA	3	-	125	9	-	-	304	105
HIROSHIMA	11	1	*381	21	-	1	649	205
YAMAGUCHI	12	1	314	15	1	1	271	105
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	124	17	-	-	163	83
KAGAWA	-	-	54	3	1	-	415	139
EHIME	6	1	171	17	-	-	535	145
KOCHI	5	1	70	13	-	-	233	79
FUKUOKA	21	3	832	59	10	3	1,343	248
SAGA	10	2	239	18	2	1	*192	34
NAGASAKI	-	1	365	14	-	-	226	23
KUMAMOTO	6	1	214	21	2	-	736	214
OITA	9	-	248	29	-	-	255	106
MIYAZAKI	18	3	407	42	-	-	322	78
KAGOSHIMA	18	1	376	53	5	2	323	141
TOTAL	365	29	*11,568	903	207	71	*49,045	10,449
RATE								
Current	23.5	1.9	15.2	1.2	13.3	4.6	64.5	13.7
Previous	26.2	2.3			18.8	5.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	172	18	1	-	107	6
AOMORI	2	-	96	8	1	-	41	2
IWATE	1	1	65	6	-	-	24	1
MIYAGI	1	-	164	22	1	-	71	3
AKITA	2	1	39	12	1	-	17	1
YAMAGATA	-	1	47	9	-	-	22	1
FUKUSHIMA	2	1	100	7	-	-	40	1
IBARAKI	-	-	79	10	1	-	43	2
TOCHIGI	1	-	61	8	-	-	16	2
GUMMA	2	-	76	7	2	-	68	5
SAITAMA	3	-	202	24	1	-	54	4
CHIBA	-	-	120	18	2	-	19	-
TOKYO	9	2	631	71	1	-	353	5
KANAGAWA	1	-	208	15	-	-	55	1
NIIGATA	-	-	201	19	-	-	*66	1
TOYAMA	1	-	75	8	-	-	46	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	38	9	-	-	10	1
FUKUI	-	1	61	3	1	-	12	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	17	1	-	-	20	-
NAGANO	-	1	52	8	-	-	9	1
GIFU	3	1	151	17	-	-	32	1
SHIZUOKA	1	1	159	13	-	-	46	3
AICHI	2	-	206	28	1	-	46	1
MIE	-	-	166	20	1	-	20	1
SHIGA	-	-	40	6	-	-	4	-
KIOTO	3	-	141	13	-	-	13	-
OSAKA	3	-	259	41	1	-	100	2
HYOGO	3	1	232	23	-	-	34	3
NARA	-	-	81	8	-	-	8	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	63	13	1	-	29	2
TOTTORI	-	-	14	-	-	-	8	-
SHIMANE	1	-	59	5	-	-	12	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	81	18	-	-	5	1
HIROSHIMA	-	-	162	13	-	-	57	6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	35	5	-	-	15	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	79	15	1	-	38	4
KAGAWA	-	-	*22	1	-	-	*19	2
EHIME	-	-	40	4	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	2	-	71	13	-	-	11	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	86	5	1	-	41	1
SAGA	-	-	*15	-	-	-	7	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	39	2	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	30	6	-	-	17	-
OITA	1	-	16	3	-	-	3	1
MIZUZAKI	-	-	22	2	-	-	9	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	2	6	4	-	-	3	-
TOTAL	54	13	4,779	561	18	-	*1,677	67
RATE								
Current	3.5	0.8	6.3	0.7	1.2	-	2.2	0.1
Previous	5.8	0.5			1.5	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	5	-	-	-	934	54
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	1.2	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	18	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	9	-	-	-	31	19
IWATE	-	-	4	1	-	-	28	15
MIYAGI	-	-	5	1	-	-	71	32
AKITA	-	-	10	1	-	-	96	52
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	1	-	-	187	68
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	12	1
IBARAKI	-	-	19	2	-	-	138	51
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	-	-	-	37	10
GUNMA	-	-	16	3	-	-	42	23
SAITAMA	-	-	21	1	-	-	80	32
CHIBA	-	-	14	-	-	-	41	5
TOKYO	-	-	59	7	-	-	1,169	290
KANAGAWA	-	-	15	1	-	-	273	60
NIIGATA	1	-	9	-	-	-	184	61
TOYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	93	17
ISHIKAWA	-	-	15	4	-	-	75	29
FUKUI	2	1	19	2	-	-	38	15
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	51	-
NAGANO	-	-	8	1	-	-	*254	*83
GIFU	-	-	18	3	-	-	43	11
SHIZUOKA	-	-	8	-	-	-	160	68
AICHI	-	-	53	1	-	-	99	22
MIE	-	-	34	-	-	-	20	10
SHIGA	2	-	292	-	-	-	9	2
KYOTO	-	-	22	1	-	-	51	24
OSAKA	-	-	12	-	-	-	205	101
HYOGO	-	-	24	4	-	-	262	139
NARA	-	-	6	1	-	-	26	8
WAKAYAMA	2	-	8	-	-	-	54	30
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	36	11
SHIMANE	-	-	6	1	-	-	89	38
OKAYAMA	-	-	17	1	-	-	196	73
HIROSHIMA	-	-	22	2	-	-	150	63
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	16	-	-	-	113	64
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	16	7
KAGAWA	-	-	4	1	-	-	24	15
EHIME	-	-	12	1	-	-	54	22
KOCHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	41	20
FUKUOKA	-	-	45	3	4	-	115	29
SAGA	-	-	13	-	-	-	35	16
NAGASAKI	2	-	27	-	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	15	3	-	-	38	15
OITA	-	-	11	2	-	-	27	15
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	46	8
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	19	5	-	-	83	29
TOTAL	10	1	997	57	4	-	*4,897	*1,703
RATE								
Current	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.3	-	6.4	2.2
Previous	0.6	0.1			0.3	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	-	215	-	3	-	69	21
AOMORI	2	-	79	-	1	-	39	11
IWATE	4	-	54	1	-	-	15	6
MIYAGI	2	-	52	-	1	-	55	12
AKITA	5	-	58	-	-	-	25	5
YAMAGATA	1	-	38	-	1	-	55	13
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	63	1	-	-	47	19
IBARAKI	1	-	116	-	-	-	34	8
TOCHIGI	-	-	20	-	1	-	13	2
GUMMA	-	-	99	-	-	-	16	5
SAITAMA	5	-	237	1	-	-	29	9
CHIBA	1	-	54	-	-	-	30	12
TOKYO	19	-	936	5	5	1	171	35
KANAGAWA	5	-	240	2	-	-	46	13
NIIGATA	-	-	*43	-	-	-	21	3
TOYAMA	1	-	37	-	-	-	14	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	9	2
FUKUI	1	-	52	-	-	-	3	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	84	1	-	-	8	4
NAGANO	7	-	293	4	-	-	14	1
GIFU	1	-	114	-	-	-	6	2
SHIZUOKA	1	-	107	2	1	1	29	8
AICHI	13	-	308	4	-	1	21	9
MIE	1	-	84	-	2	-	12	2
SHIGA	4	-	156	-	-	-	15	5
KYOTO	11	-	251	-	-	1	39	17
OSAKA	10	-	502	1	2	-	86	24
HYOGO	5	-	140	1	-	-	12	2
NARA	1	-	33	-	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	20	1	-	-	7	4
TOTTORI	-	-	10	-	-	-	14	4
SHIMANE	-	-	53	-	-	-	5	2
OKAYAMA	3	-	61	-	1	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	72	1	-	-	23	14
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	25	-	-	-	19	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	2
KAGAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	5	-
EHIME	-	-	10	-	1	1	15	4
KOCHI	1	-	15	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUOKA	2	-	77	1	-	-	41	12
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	8	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	15	-	-	-	11	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	6	-	-	-	11	5
OITA	1	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	9	-	-	-	10	5
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	10	-	-	-	10	5
TOTAL	118	-	*4,894	29	20	5	1,133	318
RATE								
Current	7.6	-	6.4	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.5	0.4
Previous	7.8	0.1			1.0	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	132	2,659	64	3,496
AOMORI	2	586	39	1,489
I ATE	50	1,745	26	1,687
MIZUGI	29	756	44	1,532
AKITA	5	694	24	1,385
YAMAGATA	17	444	11	720
FUKUSHIMA	5	1,169	12	2,450
IBARAKI	4	416	17	3,518
TOCHIGI	5	1,359	14	1,277
GUMMA	5	1,934	24	2,037
SAITAMA	-	4,142	59	6,047
CHIBA	3	510	9	1,826
TOKYO	47	2,661	46	8,405
KANAGAWA	24	1,363	35	4,548
NIIGATA	3	804	51	3,267
TOYAMA	-	204	41	4,981
ISHIKAWA	13	83	6	1,386
FUKUI	74	1,808	32	1,618
YAMANASHI	3	311	2	1,159
NAGANO	1	2,226	104	3,796
GIFU	13	2,720	14	1,388
SHIZUOKA	7	2,027	20	4,611
AICHI	41	3,902	40	3,193
MIE	-	379	12	2,667
SHIGA	1	251	69	2,353
KYOTO	-	95	13	2,638
OSAKA	4	301	15	3,923
HYOGO	55	1,149	18	4,164
NARA	-	77	2	431
WAKAYAMA	-	125	11	1,902
TOTTORI	-	49	12	874
SHIMANE	-	25	58	1,476
OKAYAMA	26	1,893	11	1,742
HIROSHIMA	-	1,977	36	3,564
YAMAGUCHI	14	137	9	1,058
TOKUSHIMA	-	1,707	8	1,375
KAGAWA	3	2,449	11	1,695
EHIME	25	2,357	52	2,999
KOCHI	14	1,398	26	1,239
FUKUOKA	19	1,475	40	5,277
SAGA	4	451	13	1,869
NAGASAKI	41	714	18	2,490
KUMAMOTO	-	345	21	*3,464
OITA	-	71	14	1,461
MIYAZAKI	6	404	34	2,589
KAGOSHIMA	5	896	19	1,650
TOTAL	700	53,248	1,256	*119,316
RATE				
Current	45.1	70.1	81.0	157.0
Previous	45.9		77.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1,043	36,732	146	7,122
AOMORI	149	7,653	36	2,355
IWATE	90	9,093	50	3,647
IYAGI	106	9,421	64	2,961
AKITA	163	7,043	47	2,343
YAMAGATA	158	7,009	50	2,073
FUKUSHIMA	118	7,829	44	3,425
IBARAKI	86	5,957	45	3,205
TOCHIGI	124	4,216	51	2,757
GUMMA	125	7,102	63	4,673
SAITAMA	237	13,602	141	8,797
CHIBA	178	9,533	29	1,923
TOKYO	1,062	57,288	126	4,998
KANAGAWA	388	17,967	93	3,704
NIIGATA	214	9,678	61	4,068
TOYAMA	341	10,118	209	5,213
ISHIKAWA	132	6,397	59	1,629
FUKUI	277	5,668	63	1,850
YAMANASHI	36	2,521	20	1,265
NAGANO	161	10,602	94	5,568
GIFU	147	9,344	32	2,670
SHIZUOKA	210	10,825	41	3,135
AICHI	617	23,712	86	5,412
MIE	127	8,338	52	2,299
SHIGA	109	4,811	101	2,060
KYOTO	364	15,205	48	1,658
OSAKA	690	29,548	58	2,703
HYOGO	668	20,980	144	3,107
NARA	72	2,598	27	768
WAKAYAMA	108	5,164	43	1,373
TOTTORI	68	3,484	27	884
SHIMANE	97	4,815	27	1,259
OKAYAMA	162	9,802	93	3,295
HIROSHIMA	221	13,763	150	3,673
YAMAGUCHI	223	7,987	36	1,266
TOKUSHIMA	138	3,577	40	1,411
KAGAWA	64	4,348	51	2,135
EHIME	205	6,960	130	3,876
KOCHI	72	3,402	45	1,241
FUKUOKA	478	22,796	127	4,304
SAGA	120	6,258	109	2,231
NAGASAKI	174	9,305	64	2,080
KUMAMOTO	158	7,875	91	3,302
OITA	125	5,910	10	1,360
MIYAZAKI	276	7,014	47	2,104
KAGOSHIMA	170	7,138	55	1,659
TOTAL	11,051	500,388	3,225	134,841
RATE				
Current	712.5	658.5	207.9	177.4
Previous	688.0		188.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	12	2,961	3	178
AOMORI	-	14	-	24
IWATE	-	-	-	33
MIYAGI	-	6	1	98
AKITA	-	1,149	1	18
YAMAGATA	-	32	2	34
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	2	68
IBARAKI	-	1,160	3	70
TOCHIGI	-	28	4	42
GUMMA	1	405	2	106
SAITAMA	1	294	-	115
CHIBA	-	215	1	36
TOKYO	6	377	4	369
KANAGAWA	-	288	5	106
NIIGATA	-	781	-	62
TOYAMA	2	198	-	41
ISHIKAWA	37	136	-	22
FUKUI	77	771	-	26
YAMANASHI	4	273	1	32
NAGANO	-	173	-	48
GIFU	4	2,410	-	20
SHIZUOKA	5	472	3	109
AICHI	-	1,308	-	59
MIE	269	1,210	1	102
SHIGA	12	393	-	2
KYOTO	35	1,537	-	19
OSAKA	1	496	2	167
HYOGO	185	2,001	2	69
FARA	-	436	-	17
WAKAYAMA	597	*2,208	-	35
TOTTORI	11	132	-	12
SHIMANE	75	788	-	11
OKAYAMA	2	854	3	61
HIROSHIMA	-	*157	1	29
YAMAGUCHI	276	453	5	102
TOKUSHIMA	-	311	2	32
KAGAWA	129	602	-	15
EHIME	344	535	3	94
KOCHI	3	10	-	21
FUKUOKA	110	*896	1	215
SAGA	32	1,107	-	31
NAGASAKI	28	227	-	16
KUMAMOTO	8	30	2	60
OITA	2	419	-	106
MIYAZAKI	-	72	4	122
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	29
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2,268	*28,325	58	3,083
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	146.2	37.3	3.7	4.1
Previous	130.7		2.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 December 1953
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PULMONARY INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	40	-	52
AOMORI	1	31	-	24
IWATE	-	19	2	21
MILAGI	-	31	-	12
AKITA	2	23	-	29
YAMAGATA	-	18	1	15
FUKUSHIMA	-	35	-	13
IBARAKI	5	109	-	16
TOCHIGI	-	37	-	13
GUMMA	4	72	-	23
SAITAMA	2	76	-	58
CHIBA	1	111	-	5
TOKYO	-	80	2	15
KANAGAWA	2	42	-	9
NIIGATA	7	28	3	*24
TOYAMA	1	17	-	54
ISHIKAWA	-	17	-	7
FUKUI	-	5	1	14
YAMANASHI	-	27	-	15
NAGANO	-	53	1	25
GIFU	1	28	-	13
SHIZUOKA	-	59	-	17
AICHI	2	74	-	22
MIIE	-	29	1	8
SHIGA	-	13	-	15
RYOTO	-	22	-	11
OSAKA	-	59	-	14
HYOGO	-	37	-	19
NARA	-	18	-	2
WAKAYAMA	-	15	-	3
TOTTORI	1	17	-	12
SHIMANE	-	18	1	10
OKAYAMA	-	29	-	10
HIMOSHIMA	1	35	-	24
YAMAGUCHI	-	36	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	21	-	11
KAGAWA	-	31	-	6
EHIME	-	55	1	12
KOCHI	-	42	2	6
FUKUOKA	2	76	2	37
SAGA	-	25	-	11
NAGASAKI	1	28	1	8
KUMAMOTO	1	47	-	23
OITA	1	23	-	3
MIYAZAKI	3	54	-	21
KAGOSHIMA	-	65	-	15
TOTAL	39	1,832	18	*781
RATE				
Current	2.5	2.4	1.2	1.0
Previous	2.3		0.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
I. ATE	-	-	-	-
IIZAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARA	1	2	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	7	-	-
GUMMA	-	11	-	1
SAITAMA	-	9	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	-
TOKYO	-	7	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	8	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	2	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
FARA	-	-	-	-
SAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
FAGUSAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	1	54	-	2
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.1	-	0.00
Previous	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	16	189	9,592
AOMORI	-	14	89	4,003
IWATE	-	22	71	6,302
MIYAGI	-	13	47	4,884
AKITA	-	15	388	6,676
YAMAGATA	-	5	27	3,568
FUKUSHIMA	-	11	18	1,988
IBARAKI	-	4	22	3,240
TOCHIGI	-	12	24	2,413
GUAMI	-	40	67	6,437
SAITAMA	-	8	59	5,862
CHIBA	-	-	30	3,014
TOKYO	1	33	86	5,803
KANAGAWA	-	6	20	5,416
NIIGATA	-	-	14	1,559
TOYAMA	-	-	45	2,084
ISHIKAWA	1	4	14	1,071
FUKUI	-	5	6	1,303
YAMENASHI	-	7	10	1,334
NAGANO	1	4	15	2,139
GIFU	-	12	67	1,721
SHIZUOKA	-	16	41	2,743
AICHI	2	33	75	9,609
MIE	1	12	13	1,465
SHIGA	-	10	14	1,132
KYOTO	-	27	35	1,339
OSAKA	-	7	95	6,098
HYOGO	-	23	119	7,422
NARA	-	4	21	822
WAKAYAMA	-	7	58	2,366
TOTTORI	-	4	4	509
SHIMANE	-	3	8	563
OKAYAMA	-	11	29	2,385
HIROSHIMA	-	15	25	7,932
YAMAGUCHI	-	15	8	961
TOKUSHIMA	-	17	74	1,597
KAGAWA	-	3	6	1,706
EHIME	-	5	19	2,176
KOCHI	2	4	10	619
FUKUOKA	3	45	96	7,893
SAGA	-	2	15	1,536
NAGASAKI	-	16	9	2,533
KUMAMOTO	-	14	23	1,663
OITA	-	23	3	1,593
MIYAZAKI	-	22	334	1,719
KAGOSHIMA	-	6	2	1,645
TOTAL	12	575	2,444	150,435
RATE				
Current	0.8	0.8	157.6	198.0
Previous	0.6		424.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTUOUS DIARRHEA		TSUTSUGAMUSHI	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	20	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	18
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	9	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	4	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	-	96
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	27	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	1	-	-
HYOGO	-	1	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
FUKUYAMA	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	91	-	116
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.1	-	0.2
Previous	0.1		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	1	-	1
CHIBA	-	1	-	1
TOYO	-	1	-	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	4	627	-	8
NAAGAO	-	-	-	1
GIFFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	3
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	2
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	-	75	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	9
KOCHI	-	-	-	2
FUTUOKA	-	83	-	3
SAGA	1	108	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	3
KUMAMOTO	-	1	1	16
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	12
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	-	25
TOTAL	5	899	2	104
RATE				
Current	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.1
Previous	0.5		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DURING
COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 49 Weeks		
	9 Dec 1950	3 Dec 1949	4 Dec 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	365	416	413	11,568	13,444	14,945
Dysentery	207	113	60	49,045	23,685	14,509
Typhoid Fever	54	94	102	4,779	6,106	8,947
Paratyphoid Fever	18	35	36	1,677	2,136	2,755
Smallpox	-	-	-	5	123	28
Typhus Fever	-	2	5	934	106	442
Malaria	10	26	27	997	3,673	4,859
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	4	3	-	4,597	1,284	7,208
Scarlet Fever	118	128	107	4,894	4,228	2,641
Epidemic Meningitis	20	15	14	1,133	1,408	1,967
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	700	864	801	53,246	162,431	51,613
Whooping Cough	1,256	1,947	752	119,316	118,444	49,699
Tuberculosis	11,051	8,351	6,512	500,388	440,278	358,159
Pneumonia	3,225	2,594	1,365	134,841	125,532	104,502
Influenza	2,263	36	42	28,325	1,984	2,722
Poliomyelitis	53	45	20	3,083	2,991	909
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	39	45	42	1,832	2,063	1,829
Puerperal Infection	18	20	23	781	895	921
Rabies	1	2	-	54	70	39
Anthrax	-	-	-	2	10	4
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leprosy	12	12	13	575	730	672
Trachoma	2,444	2,679	1,755	150,435	168,403	142,155
Infectious Diarrhea	1	11	1	91	755	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	5	6
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	-	NA	NA	116	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	5	NA	NA	899	NA	NA
Filariasis	2	NA	NA	104	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	29	46	49	903	1,264	1,334
Dysentery	71	29	12	10,449	6,836	3,990
Typhoid Fever	13	12	18	561	774	1,065
Paratyphoid Fever	-	1	2	67	106	144
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	12	1
Typhus Fever	-	-	1	54	6	30
Malaria	1	4	-	57	68	40
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	1	2	1,703	444	2,932
Scarlet Fever	-	3	-	29	62	37
Epidemic Meningitis	5	8	3	318	423	494
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
DURING COMPARABLE PERIODS, IN 1940, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 49 Weeks		
	9 Dec 1950	3 Dec 1949	4 Dec 1948	1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	23.5	26.8	26.9	15.2	17.7	19.9
Dysentery	13.3	7.3	3.9	64.5	31.2	19.3
Typhoid fever	3.5	6.1	11.9	6.3	8.0	11.9
Paratyphoid fever	1.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.7
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.2	0.0
Typhus fever	-	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.6
Malaria	0.6	1.7	1.8	1.3	4.8	6.5
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.3	0.2	-	6.4	1.7	9.6
Scarlet fever	7.6	8.3	7.0	6.4	5.6	3.5
Epidemic meningitis	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.9	2.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	45.1	55.7	52.2	70.1	213.7	63.7
Whooping cough	31.0	125.5	49.0	157.0	155.9	66.1
Tuberculosis	712.5	538.4	424.5	658.5	579.4	476.5
Pneumonia	207.9	193.0	29.0	177.4	165.2	139.0
Influenza	146.2	2.3	2.7	37.3	2.6	3.6
Poliomyelitis	3.7	2.9	1.3	4.1	3.9	1.2
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.4
Puerperal infection	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2
Rabies	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.00	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Leprosy	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	157.6	172.7	114.4	198.0	221.6	109.1
Infectious diarrhea	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.0	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	-	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.3	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Deaths Rates						
Diphtheria	1.9	3.0	3.2	1.2	1.7	1.8
Dysentery	4.6	1.9	0.3	13.7	9.0	5.3
Typhoid fever	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4
Paratyphoid fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Typhus fever	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Malaria	0.1	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.6	3.9
Scarlet fever	-	0.2	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	100	6,435	320	11,247
AOMORI	34	1,349	44	1,650
IWATE	16	1,043	13	818
MIYAGI	37	1,622	34	1,796
AKITA	23	1,328	21	817
YAMAGATA	21	1,563	14	1,071
FUKUSHIMA	41	1,682	28	2,076
IBARAKI	65	1,400	57	1,220
TOCHIGI	34	1,686	37	1,929
GUML	42	1,776	30	1,922
SAITAMA	25	2,028	19	2,221
CHIBA	44	2,069	51	2,185
TOKYO	110	6,243	307	14,560
KANAGAWA	180	8,258	417	20,417
NIIGATA	43	2,186	37	1,474
TOYAMA	23	1,708	38	2,129
ISHIKAWA	5	1,032	3	1,468
FUKUI	29	944	43	1,457
YAMANASHI	13	580	10	636
NAGANO	28	1,724	30	*1,832
GIFU	11	1,271	37	2,664
SHIZUOKA	41	2,479	65	3,221
AICHI	89	4,539	109	6,021
MIIE	19	1,824	25	1,724
SHIGA	11	865	15	1,197
KYOTO	39	3,300	59	4,987
OSAKA	146	8,151	99	5,684
HYOGO	63	5,023	132	5,898
NARA	16	897	28	1,418
WAKAYAMA	26	1,595	52	2,488
TOTTEI	26	968	32	1,191
SHIMANE	6	533	3	504
OKAYAMA	28	2,408	39	2,521
HIROSHIMA	33	3,410	154	7,328
YAMAGUCHI	23	3,582	67	6,406
TOKUSHIMA	13	707	12	611
KAGAWA	7	1,034	6	1,055
EHIME	35	1,511	16	1,222
KOCHI	44	1,078	57	1,342
FUKUOKA	197	11,659	413	22,469
SAGA	105	2,070	69	2,348
NAGASAKI	74	5,034	65	4,449
KUMAMOTO	30	1,846	57	2,419
OITA	38	1,507	32	2,073
MIYAZAKI	29	1,084	48	1,563
KAGOSHIMA	25	1,433	74	2,320
TOTAL	2,087	116,464	3,318	*168,048
RATE				
Current	134.6	153.3	213.9	221.1
Previous	150.0		254.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 9 December 1950
Continued

PRESENCE	CHLOROID		LYMPHOBLASTIC VENTRUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	9	627	-	11
AOMORI	2	79	-	1
IWATE	3	41	-	2
MIYAGI	-	76	-	-
AKITA	3	41	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	38	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	104	1	4
IBARAKI	2	146	1	1
TOCHIGI	1	96	-	-
GUML	1	132	-	4
SAITAMA	3	156	-	10
CHIBA	7	204	-	3
TOKYO	25	1,343	1	46
KANAGAWA	47	2,031	2	38
NIIGATA	2	93	-	5
TOYAMA	3	172	-	4
ISHIKAWA	-	140	-	19
FUJUI	3	90	-	5
YAMANASHI	1	55	-	1
NAGANO	1	64	-	2
GIFU	10	420	-	4
SHIZUOKA	5	207	-	7
AICHI	11	455	-	15
MIE	3	207	-	6
SHIGA	5	233	-	4
KYOTO	12	1,020	1	62
OSAKA	34	1,208	3	47
HYOGO	9	718	-	41
NARA	5	324	-	4
WAKAYAMA	6	262	-	10
TOTTORI	2	84	-	2
SHIMANE	-	37	-	1
OKAYAMA	7	386	-	5
HIROSHIMA	7	725	-	23
YAMAGUCHI	3	282	-	16
TOKUSHIMA	1	37	-	3
KAGAWA	3	107	-	3
EHIME	1	80	-	3
KOCHI	5	123	-	4
FUKUOKA	22	1,529	2	25
SAGA	4	100	-	1
NAGASAKI	5	357	-	7
KUMAMOTO	1	80	-	-
OITA	1	141	-	5
MIYAZAKI	1	36	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	87	-	7
TOTAL	294	14,973	11	462
RATE				
Current	18.3	19.7	0.7	0.6
Previous	20.2		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBERS OF CASES AND CASE RATES FOR
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN DURING
COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBERS FOR FIRST 49 WEEKS		
	9 Dec 1950	3 Dec 1949	4 Dec 1948	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	2,067	2,940	3,711	116,464	177,143	203,346
GONORRHEA	3,318	3,225	3,187	166,043	169,529	208,113
CHANCROID	284	301	615	14,973	20,833	34,824
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	11	12	12	462	603	664

<u>RATES</u>						
SYPHILIS	134.6	189.6	241.9	153.3	233.1	270.6
GONORRHEA	213.9	207.9	207.8	221.1	223.1	276.9
CHANCROID	18.3	19.4	40.1	19.7	27.4	46.3
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, or dengue fever.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 16 DECEMBER 1950

During the fiftieth week, ended 16 December 1950, there were 22,227 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) now being reported compared with 21,878 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Totals for ten diseases (typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, malaria, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, tetanus, puerperal infection and leprosy) were lower this week than in both last week and the fiftieth week of last year. Seven diseases (dysentery, measles, pneumonia, influenza, rabies, infectious diarrhea and dengue fever) were higher currently than in either last week or the corresponding week of 1949. No cases of cholera, plague, yellow fever or glanders were reported either this week,* or in the fiftieth week of 1949. Tsutsugamushi was higher than last week while schistosomiasis and filariasis were both lower currently. Data for these last three diseases are not available prior to the current year. Present totals for the remaining seven diseases fell between those reported last week and in the fiftieth week of last year.

Diphtheria cases this week (358) were slightly lower than those (365) in the preceding week. Deaths decreased from 30 to 25. Cases were slightly higher this week than in the fiftieth week of 1949 (350) but about 15 percent below the corresponding week of 1948 (428). There were decreases in 20 prefectures this week, increases in 18 and no change in 8. Prefectural case totals this week ranged from zero to 23. The current and cumulative case rates were 23.1 and 15.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.6 and 1.2.

The number of dysentery cases this week (254) was 23 percent higher than last week (207). There was a decrease in deaths from 71 to 40. The present case figure was almost two and one-half times that (105) recorded for the same week of last year and nearly seven times that (37) of the corresponding week of 1948. There were decreases in 16 of the prefectures, increases in 15 and no change in 4. The remaining 11 prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Four additional prefectures also reported no cases this week. Tokyo-to with 44 cases and Osaka with 45 accounted for more than one-third of the total, while the remaining 29 prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 29. Of the total dysentery reported this week, 244 cases and all 40 deaths were listed as bacillary and the remaining 10 cases as amebic. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 16.4 and 63.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.6 and 13.5.

There were 50 cases of typhoid fever this week compared to 57 last week. Deaths decreased from 14 to 3. This week's case total was nearly 60 percent lower than that (116) recorded for the same period last year and about 70 percent below that (174) for the corresponding 1948 week. Decreases occurred in 17 of the prefectures, increases in 13 and cases stayed the same in 3. No cases have been reported for two weeks or more in the remaining 13. Cases were reported this week by half (23) of the prefectures, from 1 to 6 each. Current and cumulative case rates were 3.2 and 6.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.7.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased from 18 last week to 11 currently but deaths increased from zero to one. There were 18 cases in the fiftieth week of last year and 31 in the corresponding week of 1948. There have been no cases reported for two weeks or longer in 27 of the prefectures, while cases decreased in 13, increased in 5 and stayed the same in 1. This week's cases occurred in six prefectures, one to three cases each. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 2.2 respectively while the corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were no smallpox cases or deaths this week or last, and no deaths have been reported this year. There was one case in the corresponding period of 1949 but none in the same period of 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 16 December 1950 was less than 0.1.

*last week

There was one case of typhus fever reported this week compared with none last week. There have been no deaths since July. There were two cases reported in the fiftieth week of 1949 and 12 in the same period of 1948. The one case this week was reported by Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 1.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were five cases of malaria reported this week compared to 10 last week. Deaths remained the same (1). During the fiftieth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 17 and 30 cases respectively. Thirty-eight of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Five prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, two more and one no change. Five prefectures accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 1.3 respectively and the corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were no cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis compared with four last week. Deaths increased from zero last week to three currently. There were no cases in the fiftieth weeks of either 1949 or 1948. The cumulative case rate was 6.3 while the current and cumulative death rates were 0.2 and 2.2 respectively.

The number of scarlet fever cases decreased 11 percent from 118 last week to 105 this week. There were no deaths either week. Current cases were 15 percent lower than in the corresponding week of 1949 (124) but 6 percent higher than the corresponding week of 1948 (99). More prefectures reported decreases (21) than increases (13) while 2 remained the same. There were 10 prefectures which have reported no cases for two or more weeks, while 13 additional prefectures reported no current cases. Tokyo-to, with 24 cases, accounted for over one-fifth the total, while the 22 remaining prefectures reporting currently had cases ranging from 1 to 11. Current and cumulative case rates were 6.8 and 6.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 17 epidemic meningitis cases reported this week compared with 20 cases last week. Deaths increased from 5 last week to 6 currently. During the fiftieth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 22 and 18 cases respectively. No cases have been reported in almost two-thirds (28) of the prefectures for two weeks or longer. Increases were shown by seven prefectures and decreases by the same number. Totals did not change in the remaining four. There were 14 prefectures reporting cases this week with one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 1.5 respectively, the corresponding death rates were both 0.4.

The number of measles cases was higher this week (844) than last week (700), an increase of about 20 percent. It was 23 percent higher than the figure (686) recorded for the like period of 1949 but slightly lower than the corresponding week of 1948 (853). There were increases in 18 prefectures, decreases in 17 and no change in two. Nine prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Hokkaido reported the only large increase from 132 last week to 242 and accounted for nearly 30 percent of the current total. In the other 31 prefectures reporting this week cases ranged from 1 to 65 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 54.4 and 69.8 respectively.

Whooping cough cases (1,195) decreased five percent from last week (1,256). They were approximately 45 percent lower than the corresponding week of 1949 (2,134) but about 25 percent higher than in the same period of 1948 (951). There were decreases in 26 prefectures, increases in 17 and numbers stayed the same in 3. The most outstanding change was a decrease in Shiga Prefecture from 69 to 18 cases. Prefectural case totals ranged from zero to 102. The current and cumulative case rates were 77.0 and 155.4 respectively.

There were 10,611 cases of tuberculosis reported this week compared with 11,051 cases last week, a decrease of four percent. Cases in the present week were 18 percent higher than those (8,979) in the same period of 1949 and 46 percent higher than those (7,265) in the corresponding week of 1948. Twenty-six prefectures reported increases from last week and 20 decreases. The greatest change was a decrease in Hokkaido from 1043 to 644. Prefectural case totals ranged from 39 to 1,233. Ninety percent of all tuberculosis cases

reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis (9,564). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 684.2 and 658.9 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases (3,940) was 22 percent higher than in the preceding week (3,225). The current total was also 22 percent over the same week in 1949 (3,242) and was more than twice the corresponding figure of 1948 (1,802). (See attached chart). There were increases in almost three-fourths (32) of the prefectures, decreases in 12 and 2 remained the same. The most outstanding changes were increases from 146 to 247 in Hokkaido, from 86 to 170 in Aichi, and from 141 to 218 in Saitama. The most nearly comparable decrease was in Hyogo (from 144 to 71). Hokkaido (247), Saitama (218), and Tokyo-to (192) together accounted for one-sixth of the current total. Totals in the remaining 43 prefectures ranged from 7 to 177. The current and cumulative case rates were 254.0 and 179.0 respectively.

There were 2,512 cases of influenza reported this week, about 10 percent higher than last week (2,268). During the fiftieth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 72 and 47 cases respectively. (See attached chart). Eighteen prefectures reported increases, 15 decreases and 1 stayed the same, while 12 have reported no cases for two or more weeks. There were three large increases, Ehime Prefecture (from 344 to 1,052), Shimane (from 75 to 210) and Toyama (from 2 to 113). Comparable decreases were shown by Wakayama Prefecture (from 597 to 351, Yamaguchi (from 276 to 130), Hyogo (from 185 to 76), and Fukuoka (from 110 to 7). Ehime (1,052) and Wakayama (351) accounted for over one-half of all cases reported. In addition, 28 other prefectures reported cases ranging from 1 to 210. The current and cumulative case rates were 162.0 and 39.8 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases this week (47) were almost 20 percent lower than last week (58). There were 49 cases last year at this time and 24 during the same period of 1948. There were 17 prefectures reporting increases this week and the same number decreases. Numbers stayed the same in one. There have been no cases for two or more weeks in eleven prefectures. Twenty-five prefectures currently reported from one to four cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.0 and 4.0 respectively.

There were 25 cases of tetanus this week compared with 39 last week, and 40 and 52 cases respectively during the fiftieth weeks of 1949 and 1948. There have been no cases reported for two weeks or more by 21 prefectures, decreases by 13 and increases by 7. Numbers stayed the same in 5. Fourteen prefectures reported cases this week ranging from 1 to 4 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.6 and 2.4 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases decreased from 18 last week to 14 currently. During the fiftieth weeks of last year and 1948 there were 22 and 19 cases respectively. Twenty-six prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks, 10 reported decreases from last week, 9 increases and 1 no change. There were 10 prefectures currently reporting from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.0 respectively.

There were two rabies cases this week compared with one last week, none in the same week of 1949 and three in the corresponding period of 1948. Gumma Prefecture and Tokyo-to reported the current cases. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

There has been no anthrax reported since mid-July. There was one case in the fiftieth week of 1949 but none in the corresponding period of 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 16 December 1950 was less than 0.1.

Ten cases of leprosy were reported currently compared with 11 last week. There were 21 and 11 cases respectively during the fiftieth weeks of last year and 1948. Five prefectures with from one to five cases each accounted for the present total. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.8 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases this week (2,214) was almost 10 percent below last week (2,444). The current total was over 20 percent more than the

corresponding 1948 total (2,308). Twenty-five prefectures reported decreases and 21 increases. Current totals ranged from zero to 176. The current and cumulative case rates were 142.8 and 196.8 respectively.

There were two cases of infectious diarrhea this week compared with one last week. There were no cases in the same period of 1949 and four in the corresponding period of 1948. Both cases were reported by Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

There were five cases of dengue fever reported this week by Tokyo-to. This is the first since last February when Osaka reported one case. There were no cases in the corresponding weeks of 1949 and 1948. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and less than 0.1 respectively.

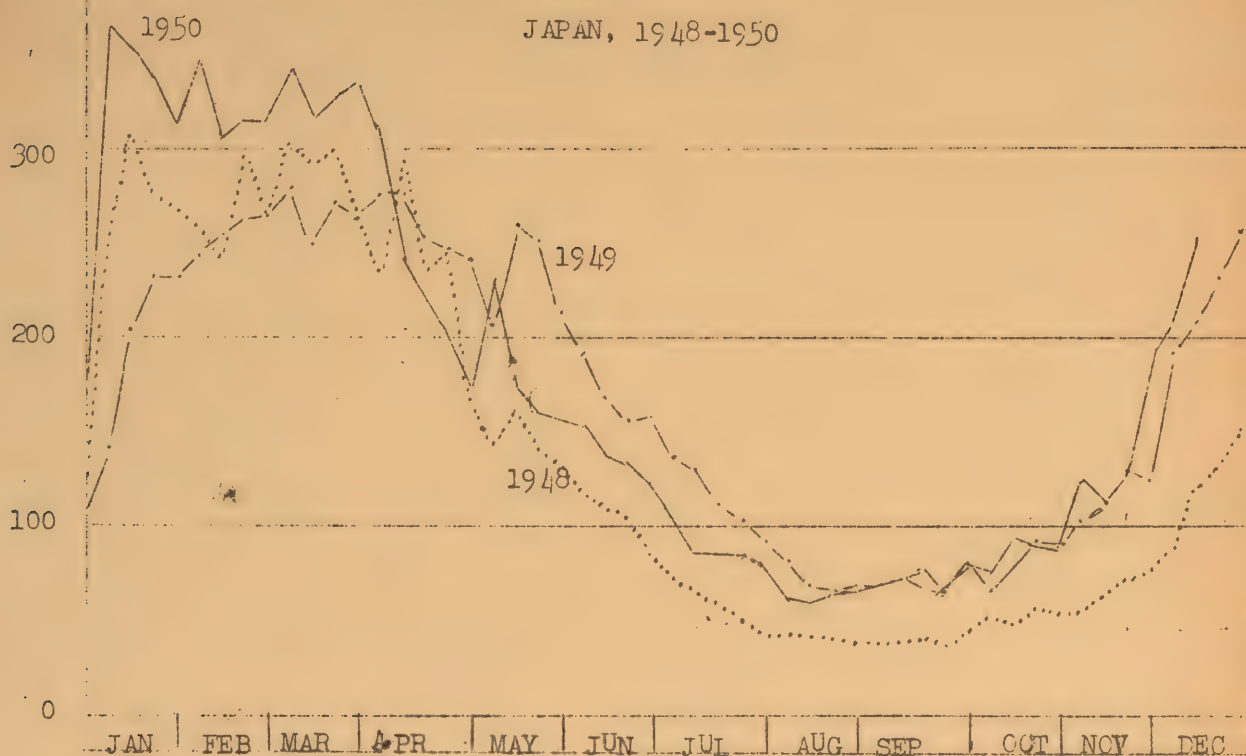
There was one case of tsutsugamushi reported this week compared with none last week. Niigata Prefecture, which has accounted for 83 percent of all cases this year, reported the present case. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively.

Schistosomiasis decreased from five cases last week to three this week. Chiba, Yamanashi and Hiroshima Prefectures reported the three cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 1.2 respectively.

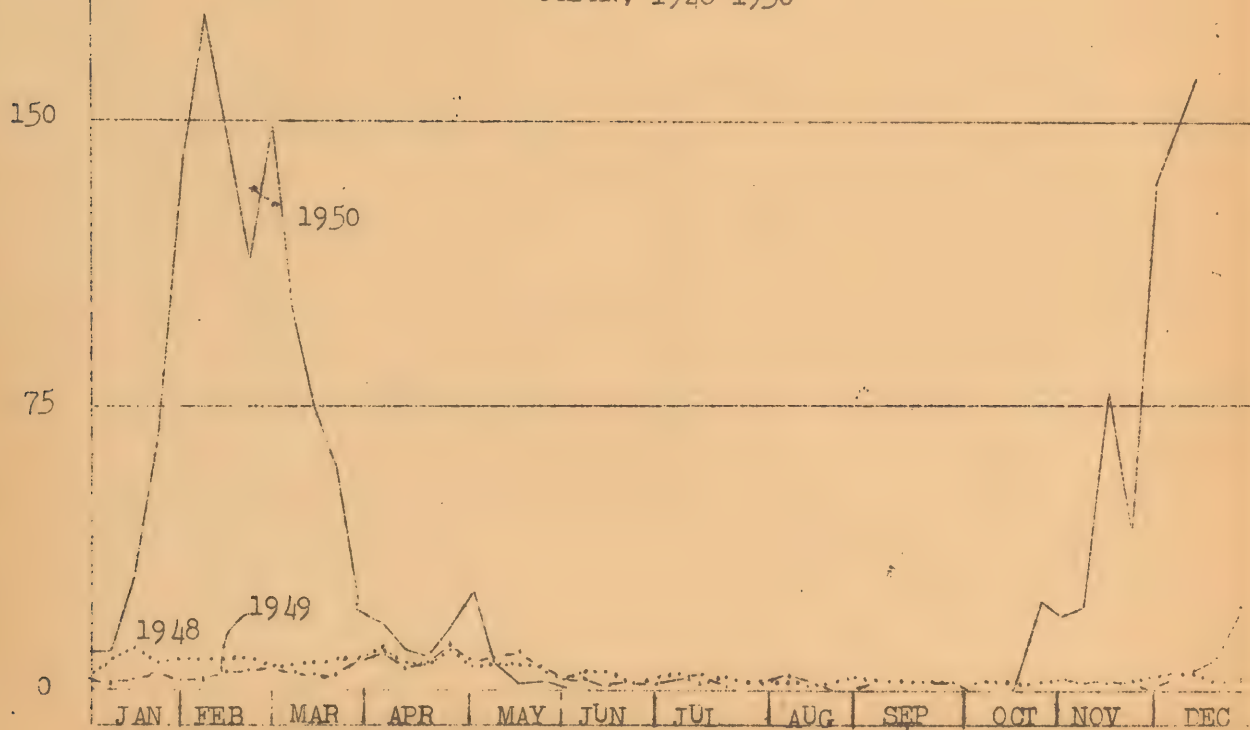
There was one case of filariasis reported this week compared with two last week. The current case was reported by Hyogo Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 5,712 cases this week compared with 5,695 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 1,837 and 118,299 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,540 and 171,586; chancroid, 323 and 15,295; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 12 and 474. All totals except syphilis were higher currently than last week (syphilis, 2,085; gonorrhea, 3,316; chancroid, 283; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 11). Syphilis and chancroid were lower currently than in the same week of last year (syphilis, 3,165 and chancroid, 362) but gonorrhea and lymphogranuloma venereum were higher currently (gonorrhea, 3,520 and lymphogranuloma venereum, 9). Current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 16 December 1950 were: syphilis, 118.4 and 152.5 respectively; gonorrhea, 228.2 and 221.3; chancroid, 20.8 and 19.7; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.8 and 0.6.

PNEUMONIA CASE RATES
PER 100,000 POPULATION
JAPAN, 1948-1950



INFLUENZA CASE RATES
PER 100,000 POPULATION
JAPAN, 1948-1950



Weekly Report Ended 16 December 1950

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDING 16 DECEMBER 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	15	2	649	50	18	-	1,165	107
AOMORI	13	2	326	44	-	-	273	51
IWATE	6	-	250	24	1	-	643	135
MIYAGI	5	-	255	7	7	-	889	146
AKITA	13	-	349	17	5	2	407	123
YAMAGATA	9	-	200	9	-	-	607	91
FUKUSHIMA	15	-	350	34	6	-	*1,486	352
IBARAKI	7	-	137	4	2	1	1,526	612
TOCHIGI	6	-	198	16	4	3	1,687	504
GUMMA	2	-	114	9	-	-	3,040	601
SAITAMA	7	2	314	17	13	4	4,051	1,129
CHIBA	-	1	135	22	4	2	1,801	567
TOKYO	17	1	692	51	44	7	7,579	1,050
KANAGAWA	9	-	254	18	11	3	2,612	298
NIIGATA	16	1	526	*29	7	2	3,118	447
TOYAMA	4	-	166	13	29	1	532	105
ISHIKAWA	9	-	204	17	2	1	689	70
FUKUI	7	-	135	7	-	-	117	29
YAMANASHI	1	-	40	6	-	-	243	49
NAGANO	5	-	163	9	-	-	522	96
GIFU	6	-	107	12	-	-	1,019	296
SHIZUOKA	1	-	169	14	4	1	2,208	431
AICHI	12	-	333	14	23	3	2,590	632
MIE	6	1	160	12	3	-	592	151
SHIGA	1	-	*69	4	-	1	65	19
KYOTO	17	-	252	19	2	-	699	109
OSAKA	20	3	510	49	45	2	1,499	190
HYOGO	4	2	396	35	8	1	1,180	223
NARA	3	-	84	8	-	-	59	8
WAKAYAMA	-	-	72	3	-	-	117	33
TOTTORI	3	-	52	7	1	-	100	42
SHIMANE	7	1	234	9	1	-	208	82
OKAYAMA	3	-	128	9	-	-	*303	105
HIROSHIMA	7	2	388	23	1	-	650	205
YAMAGUCHI	7	-	321	15	-	-	271	105
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	125	17	1	1	164	84
KAGAWA	2	2	56	5	1	-	416	139
EHIME	6	1	177	18	3	1	538	146
KOCHI	1	-	71	13	-	-	233	79
FUKUOKA	23	2	855	61	2	-	1,345	248
SAGA	10	-	249	18	1	1	193	35
NAGASAKI	22	-	387	14	-	-	226	23
KUMAMOTO	8	-	222	21	2	-	738	214
OITA	9	1	257	30	-	-	255	106
MIYAZAKI	5	-	412	42	1	-	*321	*80
KAGOSHIMA	8	1	384	54	2	3	325	144
<hr/>								
TOTAL	358	25	*11,927	*929	254	40	*49,301	*10,491
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	23.1	1.6	15.4	1.2	16.4	2.6	63.6	13.5
Previous	23.5	1.9			13.3	4.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 16 December 1950
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PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	174	18	-	-	107	6
AOMORI	-	-	96	8	-	-	41	2
IWATE	1	-	66	6	-	-	24	1
MIZAGI	1	-	165	22	1	-	72	3
AKITA	-	-	39	12	-	-	17	1
YAMAGATA	2	-	49	9	-	-	22	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	1	100	8	-	-	40	1
IBARAKI	3	1	82	11	-	1	43	3
TOCHIGI	-	-	61	8	-	-	16	2
GUMMA	1	-	77	7	-	-	68	5
SAITAMA	1	-	203	24	3	-	57	4
CHIBA	1	-	121	18	-	-	19	-
TOKYO	6	-	637	71	2	-	355	5
KANAGAWA	2	-	210	15	-	-	55	1
NIIGATA	2	-	*206	*20	-	-	66	1
TOYAMA	-	-	75	8	-	-	46	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	38	9	-	-	10	1
FUKUI	-	-	61	3	-	-	12	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	17	1	-	-	20	-
NAGANO	1	-	53	8	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	151	17	-	-	32	1
SHIZUOKA	2	-	161	13	2	-	48	3
AICHI	6	-	212	28	-	-	46	1
MI	-	-	166	20	-	-	20	1
SHIGA	-	-	40	6	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	1	-	142	13	-	-	13	-
OSAKA	4	-	263	41	-	-	100	2
HYOGO	2	-	*233	23	-	-	34	3
NARA	-	-	81	8	-	-	8	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	63	13	-	-	29	2
TOTTORI	-	-	14	-	-	-	8	-
SHIMANE	-	-	59	5	-	-	12	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	82	18	-	-	*4	*-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	164	13	-	-	57	6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	35	5	-	-	15	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	79	15	-	-	38	4
KAGAWA	-	-	22	1	-	-	19	2
EHIME	-	-	40	4	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	3	1	74	14	-	-	11	-
FUKUOKA	4	-	90	5	-	-	41	1
SAGA	-	-	15	-	-	-	7	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	40	2	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	30	6	1	-	18	-
OITA	-	-	16	3	-	-	3	1
MIZUMOTO	-	-	22	2	2	-	11	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	7	4	-	-	3	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	50	3	*4,831	*565	11	1	*1,687	*67
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	3.2	0.2	6.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.1
Previous	3.7	0.9			1.2	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	1	-	233	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUYUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	5	-	1	-	935	54
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	1.2	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	9	-	-	-	31	19
IWATE	-	-	4	1	-	-	28	15
MIYAGI	-	-	5	1	-	-	71	32
AKITA	-	-	10	1	-	-	96	52
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	1	-	-	187	68
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	12	1
IBARAKI	-	-	19	2	-	-	138	51
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	-	-	-	37	10
GUMMA	-	-	16	3	-	-	42	23
SAITAMA	-	-	21	1	-	-	80	32
CHIBA	-	-	14	-	-	-	41	5
TOKYO	-	-	59	7	-	1	1,169	291
KANAGAWA	-	-	15	1	-	-	273	60
NIIGATA	1	-	10	-	-	-	184	*63
TOYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	93	17
ISHIKAWA	-	-	15	4	-	-	75	29
FUJUI	1	-	20	2	-	-	38	15
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	51	-
NAGANO	-	-	8	1	-	-	254	83
Gifu	-	-	18	3	-	-	43	11
SHIZUOKA	-	-	8	-	-	-	160	68
AICHI	-	-	53	1	-	-	99	22
MIE	-	-	34	-	-	-	20	10
SHIGA	-	-	292	-	-	-	9	2
KYOTO	-	-	22	1	-	-	51	24
OSAKA	1	-	13	-	-	-	205	101
HYOGO	-	1	24	5	-	-	262	139
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	26	8
TOTTORI	1	-	9	-	-	-	54	30
SHIMANE	-	-	5	-	-	-	36	11
OKAYAMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	89	38
HIROSHIMA	-	-	17	1	-	-	196	73
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	22	2	-	-	150	63
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	16	-	-	-	113	64
KAGAWA	-	-	6	-	-	-	16	7
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	24	15
KOCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	54	22
FUKUOKA	-	-	6	1	-	-	41	20
FUKUOKA	1	-	46	3	-	-	115	29
SAGA	-	-	13	-	-	2	35	18
NAGASAKI	-	-	27	-	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	15	3	-	-	38	15
OITA	-	-	11	2	-	-	27	15
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	46	8
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	19	5	-	-	83	29
<hr/>								
TOTAL	5	1	1,002	58	-	3	4,897	*1,708
<hr/>								
Current	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	-	0.2	6.3	2.2
Previous	0.6	0.1			0.3	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	-	222	-	1	1	70	22
AOMORI	1	-	80	-	1	1	40	12
IWATE	-	-	54	1	-	-	15	6
MIYAGI	-	-	52	-	1	-	56	12
AKITA	2	-	60	-	-	1	25	6
YAMAGATA	-	-	38	-	1	-	56	13
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	64	1	1	-	48	19
IBARA	1	-	117	-	-	-	34	8
TOCHIGI	-	-	20	-	-	-	13	2
GUMMA	1	-	100	-	-	-	16	5
SAITAMA	4	-	241	1	-	-	29	9
CHIBA	-	-	54	-	-	-	30	12
TOKYO	24	-	960	5	2	1	173	36
KANAGAWA	7	-	247	2	-	-	46	13
NIIGATA	1	-	44	-	-	-	21	3
TOYAMA	-	-	37	-	-	-	14	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	9	2
FUKUI	-	-	52	-	1	-	4	2
YAMANASHI	1	-	85	1	-	-	8	4
NAGANO	6	-	299	4	-	-	14	1
GIFU	-	-	114	-	-	-	6	2
SHIZUOKA	6	-	113	2	1	-	30	8
AICHI	11	-	319	4	1	-	22	9
MIE	-	-	84	-	-	-	12	2
SHIGA	5	-	161	-	-	-	15	5
KYOTO	8	-	259	-	2	1	41	18
OSAKA	6	-	508	1	1	-	87	24
HYOGO	5	-	145	1	1	-	13	2
NARA	-	-	33	-	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	20	1	-	-	7	4
TOTTORI	-	-	10	-	-	1	14	5
SHIMANE	-	-	53	-	2	-	7	2
OKAYAMA	-	-	61	-	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	72	1	-	-	23	14
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	25	-	-	-	19	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	3	2
KAGAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	5	-
EHIME	1	-	11	-	-	-	15	4
KOCHI	2	-	17	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUOKA	3	-	80	1	1	-	42	12
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	8	2
NAGASAKI	-	-	15	-	-	-	11	1
KUMAMOTO	1	-	7	-	-	-	11	5
OITA	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	10	-	-	-	10	5
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	5
TOTAL	105	-	4,999	29	17	6	1,150	324
RATE								
Current	6.8	-	6.4	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.4
Previous	7.6	-			1.3	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	242	2,901	93	3,589
AOMORI	2	583	53	1,542
IWATE	48	1,793	23	1,710
MIYAGI	36	792	28	1,560
AKITA	13	707	33	1,418
YAMAGATA	16	460	8	728
FUKUSHIMA	-	1,169	42	2,492
IBARAKI	1	417	15	3,533
TOCHIGI	6	1,365	27	1,304
GUMMA	12	1,946	32	2,069
SAITAMA	4	4,146	58	6,105
CHIBA	2	512	19	1,845
TOKYO	27	2,688	44	8,449
KANAGAWA	52	1,415	24	4,572
NIIGATA	20	824	59	3,326
TOYAMA	1	205	33	5,014
ISHIKAWA	24	107	9	1,395
FUJUI	65	1,773	20	1,638
YAMANASHI	-	311	3	1,162
NAGANO	-	2,226	102	3,898
GIFU	63	2,783	27	1,415
SHIZUOKA	9	2,036	17	4,628
AICHI	25	3,927	32	3,225
MIE	-	379	12	2,679
SHIGA	-	251	18	2,371
KYOTO	-	95	25	2,663
OSAKA	4	305	13	2,936
HYOGO	15	1,164	16	4,180
NARA	-	77	-	431
WAKAYAMA	-	125	11	1,913
TOTTORI	-	49	22	896
SHIMANE	-	25	37	1,513
OKAYAMA	23	1,916	16	1,758
HIROSHIMA	-	1,977	11	3,575
YAMAGUCHI	30	167	1	1,059
TOKUSHIMA	1	1,708	4	1,379
KAGAWA	2	2,451	19	1,714
EHIME	37	2,394	23	3,022
KOCHI	17	1,415	25	1,264
FUKUOKA	26	1,501	49	5,926
SAGA	6	457	13	1,882
NAGASAKI	11	725	27	2,517
KUMAMOTO	-	345	13	3,477
OITA	-	71	2	1,463
MIYAZAKI	-	404	23	2,612
KAGOSHIMA	4	900	14	1,664
TOTAL	844	54,092	1,195	120,511
RATE				
Current	54.4	69.8	77.0	155.4
Previous	45.1		81.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	644	37,376	247	7,369
AOMORI	135	7,788	50	2,465
IWATE	139	9,232	88	3,735
MIYAGI	151	9,572	75	3,036
AKITA	189	7,232	46	2,389
YAMAGATA	152	7,161	52	2,125
FUKUSHIMA	146	7,975	62	3,487
IBARAKI	139	6,096	49	3,254
TOCHIGI	99	4,315	51	2,808
GUML	156	7,258	86	4,759
SAITAMA	420	14,022	218	9,015
CHIBA	305	9,838	45	1,968
TOKYO	1,233	58,521	192	5,190
KANAGAWA	356	18,323	138	3,842
NIIGATA	303	9,981	65	4,133
TOYAMA	176	10,294	164	5,377
ISHIKAWA	92	6,489	51	1,680
FUKUI	79	5,747	83	1,933
YAMANASHI	39	2,560	7	1,272
NAGANO	194	10,796	110	5,673
GIFU	266	9,610	52	2,722
SHIZUOKA	213	11,038	44	3,179
AICHI	442	24,154	170	5,582
MIE	142	8,480	76	2,375
SHIGA	155	4,966	93	2,153
KYOTO	281	15,486	84	1,742
OSAKA	666	30,214	80	2,783
HYOGO	475	21,455	71	3,178
NARA	73	2,671	23	791
WAKAYAMA	95	5,259	49	1,422
TOTTORI	81	3,565	48	932
SHIMANE	105	4,920	74	1,333
OKAYAMA	199	10,001	150	3,445
HIMOSHIMA	189	13,952	134	3,807
YAMAGUCHI	169	8,156	11	1,277
TOKUSHIMA	48	3,625	15	1,426
KAGAWA	107	*4,465	89	*2,223
EHIME	162	7,122	177	4,053
KOCHI	84	3,486	59	1,300
FUKUOKA	504	23,300	166	4,470
SAGA	118	6,376	95	2,326
NAGASAKI	217	9,522	64	2,144
KUMAMOTO	136	8,011	100	3,402
OITA	126	6,036	40	1,400
MIYAZAKI	91	7,105	26	2,130
KAGOSHIMA	320	7,458	71	1,730
TOTAL	10,611	*511,009	3,940	*138,780
Rate				
Current	684.2	658.9	254.0	179.0
Previous	712.5		207.9	

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PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	2,961	4	182
AOMORI	1	15	-	24
IWATE	-	-	2	35
MIYAGI	-	6	2	100
AKITA	-	1,149	-	18
YAMAGATA	-	32	-	34
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	69
IBARAKI	-	1,160	1	71
TOCHIGI	8	36	1	43
GUMMA	2	407	-	106
SAITAMA	16	310	3	118
CHIBA	-	215	-	36
TOKYO	6	383	1	370
KANAGAWA	1	259	1	107
NIIGATA	-	781	3	65
TOYAMA	113	311	2	43
ISHIKAWA	80	216	-	22
FUKUI	23	794	-	26
YAMANASHI	2	275	-	32
NAAGANO	-	173	3	51
Gifu	37	2,447	-	20
SHIZUOKA	-	472	2	111
AICHI	18	1,326	-	59
MIE	199	1,409	2	104
SHIGA	33	426	-	2
RYOTO	7	1,544	-	19
OSAKA	5	501	2	169
HYOGO	76	2,077	3	72
NARA	1	437	-	17
WAKAYAMA	351	2,559	1	36
TOTTORI	20	152	1	13
SHIMANE	210	998	-	11
OKAYAMA	36	890	-	61
HIROSHIMA	-	157	2	31
YAMAGUCHI	130	583	-	102
TOKUSHIMA	-	311	-	32
KAGAWA	36	638	1	16
EHIME	1,052	1,587	1	95
KOCHI	-	10	-	21
FUKUOKA	7	903	3	218
SAGA	19	1,126	-	31
NAGASAKI	12	239	1	17
KUMAMOTO	10	40	-	60
OITA	-	419	3	109
MIYAZAKI	-	72	-	122
KAGOSHIMA	1	1	1	30
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2,512	30,837	47	3,130
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	162.0	39.8	3.0	4.0
Previous	146.2		3.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 16 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	41	-	52
AOMORI	1	32	3	27
IWATE	-	19	-	21
MIYAGI	1	32	-	12
AKITA	-	23	-	29
YAMAGATA	-	18	-	15
FUKUSHIMA	-	35	-	13
IBARAKI	2	111	1	17
TOCHIGI	2	39	-	13
GUMMA	-	72	1	24
SAITAMA	1	77	-	58
CHIBA	4	115	-	5
TOKYO	-	80	-	15
KANAGAWA	2	44	-	9
NIIGATA	-	28	-	24
TOYAMA	-	17	1	55
ISHIKAWA	-	17	-	7
FUKUI	-	5	-	14
YAMANASHI	-	27	-	15
NAAGANO	-	53	2	27
GIFU	-	28	-	13
SHIZUOKA	-	59	1	18
AICHI	2	76	-	22
MIE	-	29	-	8
SHIGA	-	13	-	15
KYOTO	-	22	-	11
OSAKA	2	61	-	14
HYOGO	3	40	-	19
NARA	1	19	-	2
WAKAYAMA	-	15	1	4
TOTTORI	-	17	1	13
SHIMANE	-	18	-	10
OKAYAMA	-	29	-	10
HIROSHIMA	-	35	-	24
YAMAGUCHI	-	36	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	21	-	11
KAGAWA	-	31	-	6
EHIME	-	55	1	13
KOCHI	-	42	-	6
FUKUOKA	2	78	-	37
SAGA	-	25	-	11
NAGASAKI	-	28	-	8
KUMAMOTO	-	47	2	25
OITA	-	28	-	3
MIYAZAKI	-	54	-	21
KAGOSHIMA	1	66	-	15
<hr/>				
TOTAL	25	1,857	14	795
<hr/>				
Ratio				
Current	1.6	2.4	0.9	1.0
Previous	2.5		1.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 16 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	RUBELLS		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AKOMORI	-	-	-	-
I ATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARA	-	2	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	7	-	-
GUMMA	1	12	-	1
SAITAMA	-	9	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	-
TOKYO	1	8	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	8	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	2	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2	56	-	2
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.1	-	0.00
Previous	0.1		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	17	167	9,759
AOMORI	-	14	127	4,130
IWATE	-	22	62	6,364
MIYAGI	-	13	176	5,060
AKITA	-	15	42	6,718
IWAGAKI	-	5	60	3,628
FUKUSHIMA	1	12	57	2,025
IBARAKI	-	4	38	3,278
TOCHIGI	-	12	14	2,427
GUJIMA	-	40	34	6,521
SAITAMA	-	8	62	5,924
CHIBA	-	-	159	3,173
TOKIO	-	33	46	5,849
KANAGAWA	-	6	49	5,405
NIIGATA	-	-	-	1,539
TOYAMA	-	-	15	2,099
ISHIKAWA	-	*3	7	1,778
FUKUI	1	6	33	1,336
YAMANASHI	-	7	6	1,340
NAGANO	-	4	48	2,137
GIFU	-	12	29	1,750
SHIZUOKA	-	16	29	2,772
AICHI	-	33	166	9,775
MIE	-	12	11	1,476
SHIGA	-	10	7	1,139
KYOTO	-	27	17	1,356
OSAKA	-	7	170	6,268
HYOGO	-	23	112	7,534
NARA	-	4	8	830
WAKAYAMA	-	7	28	2,354
TOTTORI	-	4	7	*486
SHIMANE	-	3	13	576
OKAYAMA	-	11	35	2,420
HIROSHIMA	-	15	57	7,909
YAMAGUCHI	-	15	5	966
TOKUSHIMA	-	17	1	1,598
KAGAWA	-	3	1	1,707
EHIME	-	5	12	2,188
KOCHI	-	4	8	627
FUKUOKA	-	45	66	7,959
SAGA	-	2	17	1,553
NAGASAKI	5	21	24	2,557
KUMAMOTO	2	16	24	1,687
OITA	-	23	122	1,715
MIYAZAKI	-	22	12	1,731
KAGOSHIMA	-	6	1	1,646
TOTAL	10	*584	2,214	*152,619
RATE				
Current	0.6	0.8	142.7	196.8
Previous	0.7		157.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 16 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		DENGUE FEVER		TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HONMAIDC	2	22	-	-	-	-
AOI ORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
I NATE	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	18
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	2
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	9	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	4	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	5	5	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	-	-	1	97
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFFU	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	27	-	-	-	-
I EI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	1	-	*1	-	-
HYOGO	-	1	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-	-	-
KUMMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	3	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	93	5	*6	1	117
RATE						
Current	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Previous	0.1		-	-	-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 16 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	1
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	1	-	1
CHIBA	1	2	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	628	-	8
NAGANO	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	3
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	1	3
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	1	76	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOMOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	9
KOCHI	-	-	-	2
FUKUOKA	-	83	-	3
SAGA	-	108	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	3
KUMAMOTO	-	1	-	16
OITA	-	-	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	12
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	-	25
<hr/>				
TOTAL	3	902	1	105
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1
Previous	0.3		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBERS OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DURING
COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 50 Weeks		
	16 Dec 1950	10 Dec 1949	11 Dec 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	358	350	428	11,927	13,794	15,373
Dysentery	254	105	37	49,301	23,790	14,546
Typhoid Fever	50	116	174	4,831	6,222	9,121
Paratyphoid Fever	11	18	31	1,687	2,154	2,786
Smallpox	-	1	-	5	124	28
Typhus Fever	1	2	12	935	108	454
Malaria	5	17	30	1,002	3,690	4,889
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	-	-	4,897	1,284	7,208
Scarlet Fever	105	124	99	4,999	4,352	2,740
Epidemic Meningitis	17	22	18	1,150	1,430	1,985
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	844	686	853	54,092	163,117	52,466
Whooping Cough	1,195	2,134	951	120,511	120,578	50,650
Tuberculosis	10,611	8,979	7,265	511,009	449,257	365,424
Pneumonia	3,940	3,242	1,802	138,780	128,774	106,304
Influenza	2,512	72	47	30,837	2,056	2,769
Poliomyelitis	47	49	24	3,130	3,040	933
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	25	40	52	1,857	2,103	1,881
Puerperal Infection	14	22	19	795	917	940
Rabies	2	-	3	56	70	42
Anthrax	-	1	-	2	11	4
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leprosy	10	21	11	584	751	683
Trachoma	2,214	1,829	2,308	152,619	170,232	144,463
Infectious Diarrhea	2	-	4	93	755	NA
Dengue Fever	5	-	-	6	5	6
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	1	NA	NA	117	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	3	NA	NA	902	NA	NA
Filariasis	1	NA	NA	105	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	25	24	52	929	1,288	1,386
Dysentery	40	29	17	10,491	6,865	4,007
Typhoid Fever	3	9	18	565	783	1,083
Paratyphoid Fever	1	2	-	67	108	144
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	12	1
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	54	6	30
Malaria	1	-	-	58	68	40
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	3	-	7	1,708	444	2,939
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	29	62	39
Epidemic Meningitis	6	1	4	324	424	498
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
DURING COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 50 Weeks		
	16 Dec	10 Dec	11 Dec	1950	1949	1948
	1950	1949	1948			
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	23.1	22.6	27.9	15.4	17.8	20.0
Dysentery	16.4	6.8	2.4	63.6	30.7	19.0
Typhoid fever	3.2	7.5	11.3	6.2	8.0	11.9
Paratyphoid fever	0.7	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.6
Smallpox	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	0.0
Typhus fever	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.6
Malaria	0.3	1.1	2.0	1.3	4.8	6.4
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	-	-	-	6.3	1.7	9.4
Scarlet fever	6.8	8.0	6.5	6.4	5.6	3.6
Epidemic meningitis	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	54.4	44.2	55.6	69.8	210.3	68.4
Whooping cough	77.0	137.6	62.0	155.4	155.5	66.0
Tuberculosis	684.2	578.9	473.6	658.9	579.3	476.5
Pneumonia	254.0	209.0	117.5	179.0	166.1	138.6
Influenza	162.0	4.6	3.1	39.8	2.7	3.6
Polioomyelitis	3.0	3.2	1.6	4.0	3.9	1.2
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	1.6	2.6	3.4	2.4	2.7	2.5
Puerperal infection	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
Rabies	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	0.1	-	0.00	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Leprosy	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	142.8	117.9	150.5	196.8	219.5	188.4
Infectious Diarrhea	0.1	-	0.3	0.1	1.0	NA
Dengue fever	0.3	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	0.1	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.2	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.6	1.5	3.4	1.2	1.7	1.8
Dysentery	2.6	1.9	1.1	13.5	8.9	5.2
Typhoid fever	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.00
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.04
Malaria	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	0.2	-	0.5	2.2	0.6	3.8
Scarlet fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 16 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	170	6,605	250	11,497
AOMORI	17	1,366	25	1,675
IWATE	18	1,061	8	826
MIYAGI	25	1,647	27	1,823
AKITA	35	1,363	10	827
YAMAGATA	21	1,584	23	1,094
FUKUSHIMA	39	1,721	51	2,127
IBARAKI	30	1,430	21	1,241
TOCHIGI	27	1,713	52	1,981
GUIMA	28	1,804	42	1,964
SAITAMA	39	2,067	50	2,271
CHIBA	22	2,091	23	2,208
TOKYO	103	6,346	352	14,912
KANAGAWA	160	8,418	392	20,809
NIIGATA	44	2,230	43	1,517
TOYAMA	25	1,733	56	2,185
ISHIKAWA	7	1,039	8	1,476
FUJUI	12	956	35	1,492
YAMANASHI	8	588	11	647
YAGANO	17	1,741	27	1,859
GIFU	15	1,286	44	2,708
SHIZUOKA	33	2,512	37	3,258
AICHI	58	4,597	88	6,109
MI	16	1,840	30	1,754
SHIGA	13	878	23	1,220
KYOTO	34	3,334	90	5,077
OSAKA	140	8,291	136	5,820
KYOGO	36	5,059	56	5,954
KARI	29	926	18	1,436
TAKAYAMA	19	1,614	27	2,515
TOTTEI	14	982	8	1,199
SHIMANE	7	540	8	512
OPAYAMA	45	2,453	44	2,565
HIROSHIMA	67	3,477	256	7,584
YAMAGUCHI	47	3,629	158	6,564
TOFUSHIMA	4	711	2	613
KAGAWA	6	1,040	10	1,065
EHIME	31	1,542	20	1,242
KOCHI	15	1,093	30	1,372
FUKUOKA	186	11,845	691	23,160
SAGA	24	2,094	41	2,389
NAGASAKI	71	5,105	86	4,535
KUMAMOTO	31	*1,875	43	*2,460
OITA	17	1,524	25	2,098
MIYAZAKI	7	1,091	19	1,582
KAGOSHIMA	25	1,458	44	2,364
TOTAL	1,837	*118,299	3,540	*171,586
RATE				
Current	118.4	152.5	228.2	221.3
Previous	134.4		213.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 16 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	12	639	1	12
AKOMORI	1	80	-	1
IWATE	1	42	-	2
MIYAGI	2	78	-	-
AKITA	1	42	-	1
YAMAGATA	1	39	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	104	-	4
IBARAKI	3	149	1	2
TOCHIGI	5	101	-	-
GUMMA	2	134	-	4
SAITAMA	9	165	-	10
CHIBA	7	211	-	3
TOYO	37	1,380	-	46
KANAGAWA	58	2,089	2	40
NIIGATA	3	96	-	5
TOYAMA	3	175	-	4
ISHIKAWA	-	140	-	19
FUKUI	3	93	-	5
YAMANASHI	-	55	-	1
NAGANO	-	64	-	2
GIFU	2	422	-	4
SHIZUOKA	2	209	-	7
AICHI	19	474	1	16
MIE	2	209	-	6
SHIGA	3	236	-	4
KYOTO	21	1,041	4	66
OSAKA	17	1,225	-	47
HYOGO	6	724	-	41
NARA	9	333	-	4
WAKAYAMA	2	264	-	10
TOTTORI	-	84	-	2
SHIMANE	1	38	-	1
OKAYAMA	3	389	2	7
HIROSHIMA	23	748	-	23
YAMAGUCHI	-	282	-	16
TOKUSHIMA	1	38	-	3
KAGAWA	1	108	-	3
EHIME	3	83	-	3
KOCHI	4	127	-	4
FUKUOKA	44	1,573	1	26
SAKA	2	102	-	1
NAGASAKI	5	362	-	7
KUMAMOTO	2	*81	-	-
OITA	-	141	-	5
MIZUZAKI	2	38	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	88	-	7
TOTAL	323	*15,295	12	474
RATE				
Current	20.8	19.7	0.8	0.6
Previous	18.2		0.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBERS OF CASES AND CASE RATES FOR
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN DURING
COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBERS FOR FIRST 50 WEEKS		
	16 Dec 1950	10 Dec 1949	11 Dec 1948	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	1,837	3,165	3,899	118,299	180,308	207,245
GONORRHEA	3,540	3,520	3,442	171,586	173,049	211,555
CHANCROID	323	362	536	15,295	21,195	35,360
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	12	9	13	474	612	677
<u>RATES</u>						
SYPHILIS	118.4	204.1	254.2	152.5	232.5	270.2
GONORRHEA	228.2	227.0	224.4	221.3	223.1	275.8
CHANCROID	20.8	23.3	34.9	19.7	27.3	46.1
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, or glanders.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 23 DECEMBER 1950

During the fifty-first week, ended 23 December 1950, there were 23,360 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) now being reported compared with 22,243 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received this week for preceding weeks in the current year. Totals for eight diseases (diphtheria, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, scarlet fever, whooping cough, puerperal infection and trachoma) were lower this week than in both last week and the fifty-first week of last year. Five diseases (epidemic meningitis, measles, pneumonia, influenza and leprosy) were higher currently than in either last week or the corresponding week of 1949. No cases of smallpox, Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, plague, yellow fever, anthrax or glanders were reported either this week, last week or in the fifty-first week of 1949. Tsutsugamushi and filariasis were both lower currently but schistosomiasis was higher than last week. Data for these last three diseases are not available prior to the current year. Present totals for the remaining eight diseases fell between those reported last week and in the fifty-first week of last year.

Diphtheria cases this week (312) were 13 percent lower than those (358) in the preceding week. Deaths increased from 25 to 33. Cases were 25 percent below those (416) reported for the same week in 1949 and 27 percent lower than the corresponding week in 1948 (430). There were decreases in 25 prefectures this week, increases in 18 and no change in 3. Prefectural case totals this week ranged from zero to 27. The current and cumulative case rates were 20.1 and 15.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.1 and 1.2.

The number of dysentery cases this week (199) was 22 percent lower than last week (254). There was an increase in deaths from 40 to 44. The present case figure was over two and one-half times that (73) recorded for the same week of last year and nearly five times that (41) of the corresponding week of 1948. There were decreases in 18 of the prefectures, increases in 16 and no change in 4. The remaining 8 prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Nine additional prefectures also reported no cases this week. Tokyo-to with 51 cases accounted for about one-fourth of the total, while the remaining 28 prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 22. Of the total dysentery reported this week, 192 cases and 42 deaths were listed as bacillary and the remaining 7 cases and 2 deaths as amebic. The current and cumulative case rates for all dysentery were 12.8 and 62.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.8 and 13.3.

There were 35 cases of typhoid fever this week compared to 50 last week, a decrease of 30 percent. Deaths stayed the same (3). This week's case total was 62 percent lower than that (93) recorded for the same period last year and 77 percent below that (152) for the corresponding 1948 week. Fifteen prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, 13 decreases and 10 increases. There was no change in 8. Cases were reported this week by almost half (22) of the prefectures, from 1 to 7 each. Current and cumulative case rates were 2.3 and 6.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.7.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased from 11 last week to 10 currently, while deaths stayed the same (1). There were 23 cases in the fifty-first week of last year and 52 in the corresponding week of 1948. There have been no cases reported for two weeks or longer in 35 of the prefectures, while cases increased in 5, decreased in 4 and stayed the same in 2. This week's cases occurred in seven prefectures, one or two cases each. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 2.1 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were no smallpox cases this week or last, and no deaths have been reported this year. There were no cases in the corresponding period of 1949 but one in the same period of 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 23 December 1950 was less than 0.1.

There were no cases of typhus fever reported this week compared with one last week. There have been no deaths since July. There were 2 cases reported

in the fifty-first week of 1949 and 10 in the same period of 1948. The cumulative case rate was 1.2 and the corresponding death rate 0.1.

There were seven cases of malaria reported this week compared to 5 last week. Deaths decreased from one last week to zero currently. During the fifty-first weeks of last year and 1948 there were 17 and 24 cases respectively. Thirty-six of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Five prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, three fewer and two no change. Seven prefectures accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 1.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

There were no cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis either this week or last week. Deaths decreased from 3 last week to one this week. There were no cases in the corresponding weeks of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative case rate was 6.2. The current and cumulative death rates were 0.1 and 2.2 respectively.

The number of scarlet fever cases decreased 13 percent from 105 last week to 91 this week. There were no deaths either week. Current cases were 28 percent lower than in the corresponding week of 1949 (126) and 12 percent below the same week of 1948 (104). There were 17 prefectures which have reported no cases for two or more weeks, 14 with decreases, 13 with increases and 2 with no change. Tokyo-to, with 19 cases, accounted for about one-fifth the total, while 23 additional prefectures reporting currently had cases ranging from 1 to 13. Current and cumulative case rates were 5.9 and 6.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 19 epidemic meningitis cases reported this week compared with 17 cases last week. Deaths increased from 6 last week to 7 currently. During the fifty-first weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 13 and 24 cases respectively. No cases have been reported in about one-half (24) of the prefectures for two weeks or longer. Increases were shown by eleven prefectures, decreases by nine and no change by two. There were 13 prefectures reporting cases this week with one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 1.5 respectively, the corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.4.

The number of measles cases was higher this week (1,087) than last week (844) by almost 30 percent. It was 35 percent higher than the figure (807) recorded for the like period of 1949 but only slightly above the corresponding week of 1948 (1,073). There were increases in 20 prefectures and decreases in 17. Nine prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. The largest increases were reported by Tochigi (from 6 to 86), Fukui (from 65 to 143), and Hokkaido (from 242 to 309). Hokkaido (309 cases) and Fukui (143 cases) together accounted for over 40 percent of the current total. In the other 31 prefectures reporting this week cases ranged from 1 to 86 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 70.1 and 69.8 respectively.

Whooping cough cases (1,193) were about the same as last week (1,195). They were 45 percent lower than the corresponding week of 1949 (2,160) but approximately 25 percent higher than in the same period of 1948 (964). There were decreases in one-half the prefectures (23), increases in 21 and numbers stayed the same in 2. Prefectural case totals ranged from 1 to 98. The current and cumulative case rates were 76.9 and 153.9 respectively.

There were 9,651 cases of tuberculosis reported this week compared with 10,611 cases last week, a decrease of almost 10 percent. Cases in the present week were 27 percent higher than those (7,617) in the same period of 1949 and 46 percent higher than those (6,588) in the corresponding week of 1948. Twenty-nine prefectures reported decreases from last week and 17 increases. The greatest changes were decreases in Saitama Prefecture (from 420 to 191), Kagoshima (from 320 to 98) and Aichi (from 442 to 320). The only near comparable increase was in Miyagi (from 151 to 312). Over one-fourth of all cases were reported by Tokyo-to (1,215), Osaka (726), and Hokkaido (710). Case totals in the 43 remaining prefectures ranged from 34 to 474. Ninety-one percent of all tuberculosis cases reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis (8,780). The current and cumulative case rates for all forms of tuberculosis were 622.3 and 658.3 respectively.

The number of pneumonia cases (4,606) was approximately 20 percent higher than in the preceding week (3,940). The current total was 30 percent over the same week in 1949 (3,610) and was well over twice the corresponding figure of 1948 (2,028). There were increases currently in 25 prefectures and decreases in 21. The most outstanding change was an increase in Toyama Prefecture (from 164 to 372). Toyama (372), Hokkaido (308), Saitama (289), and Tokyo-to (267) together accounted for over one-fourth of the current total. Totals in the remaining 42 prefectures ranged from 21 to 217. The current and cumulative case rates were 302.8 and 181.4.

There were 3,831 cases of influenza reported this week, over 50 percent higher than last week (2,512). During the fifty-first weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 130 and 20 cases respectively. There were increases in almost one-half (22) of the prefectures, decreases in 13 and no cases for two or more weeks in 11. There were four large increases, Hokkaido (from zero to 655), Toyama (from 113 to 492), Hyogo (from 76 to 368) and Kyoto (from 7 to 288). There was one comparable decrease reported by Ehime Prefecture (from 1052 to 523). The epidemic is showing a definite northward movement. Hokkaido (655) and Toyama (492) accounted for 30 percent of all cases reported. Ehime Prefecture, in the island of Shikoku, still remained one of the 3 largest (523). In addition, 28 other prefectures reported cases ranging from 1 to 368. The current and cumulative case rates were 247.0 and 43.8 respectively.

Poliomyelitis cases this week (37) were lower than last week (47). There were 33 cases in the corresponding weeks of both 1949 and 1948. There were 18 prefectures reporting decreases this week, 10 increases and 4 no change. There have been no cases for two weeks or more in 14 prefectures. Twenty-one prefectures currently reported from one to five cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 4.0 respectively.

There were 33 cases of tetanus this week compared with 25 last week, and 37 and 32 cases respectively during the fifty-first weeks of 1949 and 1948. There have been no cases reported for two or more weeks by 18 prefectures, increases by 16 and decreases by 10. Numbers stayed the same in 2. Twenty-one prefectures reported cases this week ranging from one to three each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.1 and 2.4 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases decreased from 14 last week to 10 currently. During the fifty-first weeks of last year and 1948 there were 22 and 16 cases respectively. Twenty-eight prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks, while both increases and decreases numbered 8. There was no change in the remaining 2 prefectures. There were 10 prefectures currently reporting one case each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 1.0 respectively.

There was one rabies case this week compared with two last week and one each in the corresponding weeks of 1949 and 1948. Saitama Prefecture reported the current case. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

There has been no anthrax reported since mid-July. There were also no cases in the same weeks of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 23 December 1950 was less than 0.1.

Fourteen cases of leprosy were reported currently compared with 10 last week. There were 8 and 15 cases respectively during the fifty-first weeks of last year and 1948. Eight prefectures with from 1 to 6 cases each accounted for the present total. Current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 0.8 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases this week (2,120) was 5 percent below last week (2,230). The current total was 9 percent lower than the corresponding total for the fifty-first week of 1949 (2,338) and 46 percent less than the same week of 1948 (3,900). Twenty-four prefectures reported increases, 21 decreases and one remained the same. Current totals ranged from 1 to 331. The current and cumulative case rates were 136.7 and 195.7 respectively.

There were two cases of infectious diarrhea both this week and last week. There were 13 cases in the same week of 1949 and 1 in the corresponding period

of 1948. Both cases were reported by Hokkaido. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

There were no cases of dengue fever this week compared with 5 last week. There were no cases in the fifty-first weeks of 1949 and 1948. The cumulative case rate was less than 0.1.

There were no cases of tsutsugamushi this week compared with one last week. The cumulative case rate as of 23 December 1950 was 0.1.

Schistosomiasis increased from 3 cases last week to 12 this week. Eleven cases in Yamanashi and one in Saga comprised the present total. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.2 respectively.

There were no cases of filariasis reported this week compared with one last week. The cumulative case rate as of 23 December 1950 was 0.1.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 5,016 cases this week compared with 5,712 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 1,652 and 119,951 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,117 and 174,803; chancroid, 236 and 15,531; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 11 and 485. All totals were lower this week than last week (syphilis, 1,837; gonorrhea, 3,540; chancroid, 323; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 12) as well as for the fifty-first week of 1949 (3,169; 3,372; 326; and 12 respectively). Current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 23 December 1950 were: syphilis, 106.5 and 151.7 respectively; gonorrhea, 201.0 and 221.0; chancroid, 15.2 and 19.6; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.7 and 0.6.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 23 DECEMBER 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	13	2	662	52	5	1	1,170	108
AOMORI	16	3	342	47	1	-	274	51
IWATE	4	1	254	25	-	1	*644	136
MIYAGI	10	-	265	7	3	-	892	146
AKITA	6	-	355	17	2	3	409	126
YAMAGATA	16	-	216	9	3	1	610	92
FUKUSHIMA	11	-	361	34	6	3	1,492	355
IBARAKI	3	-	140	4	4	3	1,530	615
TOCHIGI	8	-	206	16	3	-	1,690	504
GUMMA	1	-	115	9	1	-	3,041	601
SAITAMA	4	-	318	17	22	1	4,073	1,130
CHIBA	7	1	142	23	10	2	1,811	569
TOKYO	22	1	714	52	51	9	7,630	1,059
KANAGAWA	9	-	263	18	7	5	2,619	303
NIIGATA	27	-	553	29	-	-	3,118	447
TOYAMA	7	1	173	14	-	-	532	105
ISHIKAWA	1	-	205	17	11	-	700	70
FUJUI	6	2	141	9	-	-	117	29
YAMANASHI	1	-	41	6	-	-	243	49
NAGANO	2	-	165	9	1	1	523	97
GIFFU	4	2	111	14	4	1	1,023	297
SHIZUOKA	2	-	171	14	15	1	2,223	432
AICHI	3	-	336	14	4	-	2,554	632
MIE	4	1	164	13	7	4	599	155
SFIGA	2	2	71	6	-	-	65	19
KYOTO	5	-	257	19	2	-	701	109
OSAKA	10	1	520	50	18	2	1,517	192
HYOGO	10	1	406	36	5	1	1,185	224
NARA	4	-	88	8	-	-	59	8
WAKAYAMA	1	-	73	3	-	-	117	33
TOTTORI	1	-	53	7	-	-	100	42
SHIMANE	4	-	238	9	-	-	208	82
OKAYAMA	1	-	129	9	-	-	303	105
HIROSHIMA	9	3	397	26	-	-	650	205
YAMAGUCHI	3	3	324	18	1	-	272	105
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	126	18	-	-	164	84
KAGAWA	-	-	56	5	1	1	417	140
EHIME	9	1	186	19	2	-	540	146
KOCHI	6	1	77	14	1	-	234	79
FUKUOYA	18	-	873	61	4	1	1,349	249
SAGA	5	-	254	18	-	1	193	36
NAGASAKI	1	-	308	14	-	-	226	23
KUMAMOTO	-	1	222	22	2	-	740	214
OITA	6	2	263	32	-	-	255	106
MIYAZAKI	17	-	429	42	3	1	324	81
KAGOSHIMA	12	3	396	57	-	1	325	145
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TOTAL	312	33	12,239	962	199	44	*49,501	10,535
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RATE								
Current	20.1	2.1	15.5	1.2	12.8	2.8	62.6	13.3
Previous	23.1	1.6			16.4	2.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 23 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	1	174	19	-	-	107	6
AOMORI	-	1	96	9	-	-	41	2
IWATE	1	-	*68	6	-	-	24	1
MIYAGI	1	-	166	22	-	-	72	3
AKITA	-	-	39	12	-	-	17	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	49	9	-	-	22	1
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	100	8	1	-	41	1
IBARA	1	-	83	11	-	-	43	3
TOCHIGI	-	-	61	8	-	-	16	2
GUNMA	1	-	78	7	-	-	68	5
SAITAMA	2	-	205	24	-	-	57	4
CHIBA	1	-	122	18	-	-	19	-
TOKYO	7	-	644	71	2	-	357	5
KANAGAWA	1	-	211	15	1	-	56	1
NIIGATA	-	-	206	20	-	-	66	1
TOYAMA	-	-	75	8	-	-	46	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	38	9	-	-	10	1
FUKUI	-	-	61	3	-	-	12	-
YAMAGASHI	1	-	18	1	-	-	20	-
YAMANOTO	-	-	53	8	-	-	9	1
GIFU	2	-	153	17	-	-	32	1
SHIZUOKA	2	-	163	13	2	-	50	3
AICHI	1	-	213	28	-	-	46	1
MIE	-	-	166	20	1	-	21	1
SHIGA	-	-	40	6	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	-	-	142	13	-	-	13	-
OSAKA	-	-	263	41	-	-	100	2
HYOGO	1	-	234	23	-	-	34	3
NARA	2	-	83	0	-	-	8	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	64	13	-	-	29	2
TOTTORI	-	1	14	1	-	-	8	-
SHIMANE	1	-	60	5	-	-	12	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	82	18	-	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	166	13	1	-	58	6
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	35	5	2	-	17	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	80	15	-	-	38	4
KAGAWA	-	-	22	1	-	-	19	2
EHIME	1	-	41	4	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	3	-	77	14	-	-	11	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	90	5	-	-	41	1
SAGA	-	-	15	-	-	-	7	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	41	2	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	30	6	-	-	18	-
OITA	1	-	17	3	-	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	22	2	-	1	11	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	7	4	-	-	3	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	35	3	*4,867	568	10	1	1,697	68
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RATE								
Current	2.3	0.2	6.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.1
Previous	3.2	0.2			0.7	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 23 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	3
TOHOKU	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
SENTAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	233	20
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOOLIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIYU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
RIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAAGAMI	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	5	-	-	-	935	54
Rate								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	1.2	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 23 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	10	-	-	-	31	19
I ATE	-	-	4	1	-	-	28	15
MIYAGI	-	-	5	1	-	-	71	32
AKITA	-	-	10	1	-	-	56	52
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	1	-	-	187	68
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	12	1
IBARAKI	1	-	20	2	-	-	138	51
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	-	-	-	37	10
GUMMA	-	-	16	3	-	-	42	23
SAITAMA	-	-	21	1	-	-	80	32
CHIBA	-	-	14	-	-	-	41	5
TOKYO	-	-	59	7	-	-	1,169	291
KANAGAWA	-	-	15	1	-	-	273	60
NIIGATA	-	-	10	-	-	-	184	63
TOYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	93	17
ISHIKAWA	-	-	15	4	-	1	75	30
FUKUI	1	-	21	2	-	-	38	15
YAMANASHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	51	-
NAGANO	-	-	8	1	-	-	254	83
Gifu	1	-	19	3	-	-	43	11
SHIZUOKA	-	-	8	-	-	-	160	68
AICHI	-	-	53	1	-	-	99	22
MIE	-	-	34	-	-	-	20	10
SHIGA	-	-	22	-	-	-	9	2
KYOTO	1	-	23	1	-	-	51	24
OSAKA	1	-	14	-	-	-	205	101
HYOGO	-	-	24	5	-	-	262	139
NARA	-	-	6	1	-	-	26	8
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	54	30
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	36	11
SHIMANE	1	-	7	1	-	-	89	38
OKAYAMA	-	-	17	1	-	-	196	73
HIROSHIMA	-	-	22	2	-	-	150	63
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	16	-	-	-	113	64
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	16	7
KAGAWA	-	-	4	1	-	-	24	15
EHIME	-	-	12	1	-	-	54	22
KOCHI	-	-	6	1	-	-	41	20
FUKUOKA	-	-	46	3	-	-	*113	29
SAGA	-	-	13	-	-	-	35	18
NAGASAKI	-	-	27	-	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	15	3	-	-	38	15
OITA	-	-	11	2	-	-	27	15
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	46	8
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	19	5	-	-	83	29
TOTAL	7	-	1,009	58	-	1	*4,895	1,709
RATE								
Current	0.5	-	1.3	0.1	-	0.1	6.2	2.2
Previous	0.3	0.1			-	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 23 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	225	-	1	1	71	23
AOMORI	2	-	82	-	-	-	40	12
IWATE	-	-	54	1	-	-	15	6
MIZUGI	-	-	52	-	-	-	56	12
AKITA	1	-	61	-	1	1	26	7
YAMAGATA	1	-	39	-	-	-	56	13
FUKUSHIMA	3	-	67	1	1	1	49	20
IBARAKI	1	-	118	-	1	-	35	8
TOCHIGI	-	-	20	-	-	1	13	3
GUML	-	-	100	-	-	-	16	5
SAITAMA	1	-	242	1	-	-	29	9
CHIBA	1	-	55	-	2	-	32	12
TOKYO	19	-	979	5	3	1	176	37
KANAGAWA	4	-	251	2	1	-	47	13
NIIGATA	-	-	44	-	-	-	21	3
TOYAMA	-	-	37	-	-	-	14	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	9	2
FUJUI	-	-	52	-	-	-	4	2
YAMANASHI	2	-	87	1	-	-	8	4
YAGANO	4	-	303	4	-	-	14	1
GIU	-	-	114	-	-	-	6	2
SHIZUOKA	7	-	120	2	-	-	30	8
AICHI	2	-	321	4	-	-	22	9
MIE	-	-	84	-	-	-	12	2
SHIGA	1	-	162	-	-	-	15	5
KYOTO	11	-	270	-	-	-	41	18
OSAKA	13	-	521	1	3	-	90	24
HYOGO	2	-	147	1	-	-	13	2
NARA	2	-	35	-	-	-	2	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	20	1	-	-	7	4
TOTTORI	-	-	10	-	-	1	14	6
SHIMANE	-	-	53	-	-	-	7	2
OKAYAMA	-	-	61	-	-	-	5	-
HIROSHIMA	3	-	75	1	1	-	24	14
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	25	-	-	-	19	3
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	11	-	-	-	3	2
KAGAWA	-	-	12	1	-	-	5	-
EHIME	-	-	11	-	-	-	15	4
KOCHI	-	-	17	-	1	1	5	2
FUKUOKA	5	-	85	1	2	-	44	12
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	8	2
NIIGASAKI	1	-	16	-	-	-	11	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	7	-	1	-	12	5
OITA	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-
MIZUZAKI	1	-	11	-	-	-	10	5
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	10	-	1	-	11	5
<hr/>								
TOTAL	91	-	5,090	29	19	7	1,169	331
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	5.9	-	6.4	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.5	0.4
Previous	6.8	-			1.1	0.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 23 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	309	3,210	56	3,645
AOMORI	5	593	67	1,609
IWATE	45	1,838	28	1,738
MIYAGI	55	847	51	1,611
AKITA	3	710	22	1,440
YAMAGATA	12	472	14	742
FUKUSHIMA	7	1,176	39	2,531
IBARAKI	-	417	21	3,554
TOCHIGI	86	1,451	26	1,330
GUMMA	8	1,954	24	2,093
SAITAMA	3	4,149	86	6,191
CHIBA	-	512	13	1,858
TOKYO	43	2,731	26	8,475
KANAGAWA	80	1,495	47	4,619
NIIGATA	23	847	29	3,355
TOYAMA	-	205	29	5,043
ISHIKAWA	20	127	8	1,403
FUJUI	143	2,016	20	1,658
YAMANASHI	15	326	5	1,167
YAGAWA	-	2,226	98	3,996
GIFU	23	2,806	16	1,431
SHIZUOKA	25	2,061	30	4,658
AICHI	13	3,940	28	3,253
NAI	1	380	31	2,710
SHIGA	-	251	13	2,384
KYOTO	-	95	26	2,689
OSAKA	7	312	16	3,952
HYOGO	14	1,178	19	4,199
NARA	-	77	1	432
WAKAYAMA	-	125	11	1,924
TOTTORI	-	49	11	907
SHIMANE	-	25	12	1,525
OKAYAMA	40	1,956	12	1,770
HIROSHIMA	8	1,985	29	3,604
YAMAGUCHI	5	172	13	1,072
TOKUSHIMA	-	1,708	10	1,389
KAGAWA	4	2,455	28	1,742
EHIME	15	2,409	19	3,041
KOCHI	13	1,428	7	1,271
FUKUOKA	34	1,535	27	5,953
SAGA	12	469	9	1,891
NAGASAKI	14	739	11	2,528
KUMAMOTO	-	345	25	3,502
OITA	-	71	7	1,470
MIYAZAKI	1	405	60	2,672
KAGOSHIMA	1	901	13	1,677
TOTAL	1,087	55,179	1,193	121,704
RATE				
Current	70.1	69.8	76.9	153.9
Previous	54.4		77.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	710	38,086	308	7,677
AOMORI	162	7,950	46	2,451
IWATE	55	9,287	64	3,799
MIYAGI	312	9,884	159	3,195
AKITA	108	7,340	34	2,423
YAMAGATA	207	7,368	48	2,173
FUKUSHIMA	89	6,263	48	3,535
IBARA	110	6,206	82	3,336
TOCHIGI	46	4,361	50	2,858
GUMMA	153	7,411	106	4,865
SAITAMA	191	14,213	289	9,304
CHIBA	211	10,049	53	2,021
TOKYO	1,215	59,736	267	5,457
KANAGAWA	440	18,763	211	4,053
NIIGATA	131	10,112	90	4,223
TOYAMA	206	10,500	372	5,749
ISHIKAWA	87	6,576	74	1,754
FUKUI	155	5,902	53	1,986
YAMANASHI	71	2,631	30	1,302
NAGANO	164	10,960	135	5,813
Gifu	193	9,803	78	2,800
SHIZUOKA	260	11,291	75	3,254
AICHI	320	24,474	118	5,700
MIE	113	8,593	150	2,525
SHIGA	75	5,041	126	2,279
KYOTO	259	15,745	67	1,809
OSAKA	726	30,940	74	2,857
HYOGO	474	21,929	109	3,287
NARA	77	2,748	26	817
WAKAYAMA	124	5,363	46	1,468
TOTTORI	75	3,640	49	981
SHIMANE	60	4,980	58	1,391
OKAYAMA	162	10,163	102	3,547
HIROSHIMA	217	14,169	217	4,024
YAMAGUCHI	199	8,355	47	1,324
TOKUSHIMA	34	3,659	25	1,451
KAGAWA	157	4,622	129	2,352
EHIME	153	7,275	127	4,180
KOCHI	34	3,520	36	1,336
FUKUOKA	436	23,736	165	4,635
SAGA	113	6,489	93	2,419
NAGASAKI	187	*9,708	60	*2,205
KUMAMOTO	95	8,106	119	3,521
OITA	74	6,110	37	1,437
MIYAZAKI	114	7,219	23	2,153
FAGORI	98	7,556	21	1,751
TOTAL	9,651	*520,659	4,696	*143,477
Ratio				
Current	622.3	658.3	302.8	181.4
Previous	684.2		254.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIO MYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HONSHU	655	3,616	1	183
HORI	-	15	-	24
IMATSU	-	-	1	36
ITAGI	11	17	-	100
KITA	-	1,149	1	19
YAMAGATA	-	32	1	35
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	69
IBARAKI	-	1,160	-	71
TOCHIGI	-	36	-	43
GUNMA	1	408	-	106
SAITAMA	42	352	1	119
CHIBA	1	216	1	37
TOKYO	47	430	5	375
KANAGAWA	-	289	1	108
NIIGATA	-	781	1	66
TOYAMA	492	803	-	43
ISHIKAWA	64	280	-	22
FUKUI	84	878	-	26
YAMANASHI	6	281	-	32
NAGANO	-	173	1	52
Gifu	51	2,498	-	20
SHIZUOKA	-	*467	-	111
AICHI	28	1,354	-	59
MIYAZAKI	214	1,623	2	106
SHIGA	20	446	-	2
KYOTO	288	1,832	-	19
OSAKA	2	503	1	170
HYOGO	368	2,445	3	75
NARA	2	439	-	17
WAKAYAMA	222	2,781	4	40
TOTTORI	31	183	-	13
SHIMANE	29	1,027	-	11
OKAYAMA	22	912	1	62
HIROSHIMA	5	162	-	31
YAMAGUCHI	337	920	-	102
TOHUSHIMA	-	311	2	34
KAGAWA	223	861	-	16
EHIME	523	2,110	4	99
KOCHI	-	10	1	22
FUKUOKA	6	909	3	221
SAGA	21	1,147	-	31
NAGASAKI	19	258	-	17
KUMAMOTO	16	56	1	61
OITA	1	420	1	110
MIYAZAKI	-	72	-	122
KAGOSHIMA	-	1	-	30
TOTAL	3,831	*34,663	37	3,167
Ratio				
Current	247.0	43.8	2.4	4.0
Previous	162.0		3.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 23 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PNEUMONIAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	41	1	53
AOMORI	-	32	-	27
IWATE	-	19	-	21
MIZOGI	-	32	-	12
AKITA	-	23	1	30
YAMAGATA	-	18	-	15
FUKUSHIMA	-	35	-	13
IBARA	3	114	1	18
TOCHIGI	-	39	-	13
GUAMA	1	73	-	24
SAITAMA	-	77	1	59
CHIBA	2	117	-	5
TOKYO	1	81	-	15
KANAGAWA	1	45	-	9
NIIGATA	-	28	-	24
TOYAMA	1	18	1	56
ISHIKAWA	1	18	1	8
FUKUI	1	6	1	15
YAMANASHI	-	27	-	15
NAGANO	-	53	-	27
Gifu	-	28	1	14
SHIZUOKA	2	61	-	18
AICHI	-	76	1	23
MIE	1	30	-	8
SHIGA	-	13	-	15
KYOTO	1	23	-	11
OSAKA	2	63	-	14
HYOGO	1	41	-	19
FUKUOKA	-	19	-	2
KUMAMOTO	1	16	-	4
TOTTORI	-	17	-	13
SHIMANE	-	18	-	10
OKAYAMA	-	29	1	11
HIROSHIMA	-	35	-	24
YAMAGUCHI	2	38	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	21	-	11
KAGAWA	-	31	-	6
EHIME	2	57	-	13
KOCHI	-	42	-	6
FUKUOKA	2	80	-	37
SAGA	-	25	-	11
NAGASAKI	2	30	-	8
KUMAMOTO	2	49	-	25
OITA	-	28	-	3
KIYAZAKI	1	55	-	21
KAGOSHIMA	3	69	-	15
TOTAL	33	1,890	10	805
Ratio				
Current	2.1	2.4	0.6	1.0
Previous	1.6		0.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 23 December 1958
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		ANTHRAX	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARA	-	2	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	7	-	-
GUMMA	-	12	-	1
SAITAMA	1	10	-	-
CHIBA	-	8	-	-
TOKYO	-	8	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	8	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	2	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
RIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUYAMA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	57	-	2
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.1	-	0.00
Previous	0.1		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 23 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TUBERCUL	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	17	216	9,975
AOMORI	-	14	61	4,191
IWATE	-	22	47	6,411
MIIAGI	-	13	91	5,151
AKITA	2	17	96	6,814
YAMAGATA	-	5	28	3,656
FUJUSHIMA	6	18	25	2,050
IBARA	-	4	36	3,314
TOCHIGI	-	12	19	2,446
GUNMA	1	41	21	6,542
SAITAMA	-	8	162	6,086
CHIBA	-	-	15	3,188
TOKYO	-	33	59	5,908
KANAGAWA	-	6	32	5,497
NIIGATA	-	-	29	*1,604
TOYAMA	-	-	59	2,158
ISHIKAWA	-	3	2	1,080
FUKUI	-	6	6	1,342
YAMANASHI	-	7	21	1,361
NAAGANO	-	4	14	2,201
GIFU	1	13	15	1,765
SHIZUOKA	-	16	63	2,835
AICHI	-	33	31	9,806
MIE	-	12	26	1,502
SHIGA	-	10	9	1,148
KYOTO	-	27	19	1,375
OSAKA	-	7	181	6,449
HYOGO	1	24	80	7,614
NARA	-	4	14	844
WAKAYAMA	-	7	40	2,434
TOTTORI	1	5	16	502
SHIMANE	-	3	7	583
OKAYAMA	-	11	16	2,436
HIROSHIMA	-	15	25	8,014
YAMAGUCHI	-	15	3	969
TOKUSHIMA	-	17	3	1,601
KAGAWA	-	3	10	1,717
EHIME	-	5	12	2,200
KOCHI	-	4	1	628
FUKUOKA	-	45	81	8,040
SAGA	-	2	28	1,581
NAGASAKI	-	21	18	2,575
KUMAMOTO	1	17	30	1,717
OTTA	-	23	331	2,046
MIZUZAWA	1	23	20	1,751
KAGOSHIMA	-	6	2	1,648
TOTAL	14	598	2,120	*154,755
Rate				
Current	0.9	0.8	136.7	195.7
Previous	0.6		143.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 23 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA		DENGUE FEVER	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	2	24	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	1	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	1	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	9	-	-
GUIMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	4	-	-
CHIBA	-	1	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	5
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	2	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
YAGAWA	-	-	-	-
GIFFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	27	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	1	-	1
HYOGO	-	1	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	3	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	14	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	1	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	1	-	-
FUKUNOTO	-	-	-	-
OTTA	-	-	-	-
KANZAKI	-	3	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	95	-	6
Rate				
Current	0.1	0.1	-	0.0
Previous	0.1		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 23 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TSUTSUGAMUSHI DISEASE		SCHISTOSOMIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	1	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	2	-	-
FUJUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARA	-	-	-	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	2
TOKYO	-	-	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	*6	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	11	639
NAAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	76
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	83
SAGA	-	-	1	109
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	1
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	-	*116	12	914
Ratio				
Current	-	0.1	0.9	1.2
Previous	0.1		0.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 23 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-
AOMORI	-	-
IWATE	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-
AKITA	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-
FUJINOCHI	-	1
IBARAKI	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-
GUMMA	-	-
SAITAMA	-	1
CHIBA	-	1
TOKYO	-	3
KANAGAWA	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-
FUKUI	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	8
NAGANO	-	1
GIFU	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	3
AICHI	-	-
MIE	-	-
SHIGA	-	-
KYOTO	-	-
OSAKA	-	2
HYOGO	-	3
WAKAYAMA	-	-
TAKAYAMA	-	4
TOTTORI	-	-
SHIMANE	-	1
OKAYAMA	-	1
HIROSHIMA	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-
EHIME	-	9
KOCHI	-	2
FUKUOKA	-	3
SAGA	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	3
FUKUOKA	-	16
OKINAWA	-	2
MIYAZAKI	-	12
KAGOSHIMA	-	25
TOTAL	-	105
RATE		
Current	-	0.1
Previous	0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBERS OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES DURING
COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 51 Weeks		
	23 Dec 1950	17 Dec 1949	18 Dec 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	312	416	430	12,239	14,210	15,803
Dysentery	199	73	41	49,501	23,863	14,537
Typhoid Fever	35	93	152	4,867	6,315	9,273
Paratyphoid Fever	10	23	52	1,697	2,177	2,838
Smallpox	-	-	1	5	124	29
Typhus Fever	-	2	10	935	110	464
Malaria	7	17	24	1,009	3,707	4,913
Japanese "E"						
Encephalitis	-	-	-	4,895	1,284	7,208
Scarlet Fever	91	126	104	5,090	4,478	2,844
Epidemic Meningitis	19	13	24	1,169	1,443	2,009
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1,087	807	1,073	55,179	163,924	53,539
Whooping Cough	1,193	2,160	964	121,704	122,738	51,614
Tuberculosis	9,651	7,617	6,588	520,659	456,874	372,012
Pneumonia	4,696	3,610	2,828	143,477	132,384	108,332
Influenza	3,831	130	20	34,663	2,186	2,789
Poliomyelitis	37	33	33	3,167	3,073	966
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	33	37	32	1,890	2,140	1,913
Puerperal Infection	10	22	16	805	939	956
Rabies	1	1	1	57	71	43
Anthrax	-	-	-	2	11	4
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	3
Leprosy	14	8	15	598	759	698
Trachoma	2,120	2,338	3,900	154,755	172,570	148,363
Infectious Diarrhea	2	13	1	95	768	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	6	5	6
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	-	NA	14	116	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	12	NA	NA	914	NA	NA
Filariasis	-	NA	NA	105	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	33	38	60	962	1,326	1,446
Dysentery	44	32	16	10,535	6,897	4,023
Typhoid Fever	3	15	16	568	798	1,099
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	2	68	109	146
Smallpox	-	1	-	-	13	1
Typhus Fever	-	-	-	54	6	30
Malaria	-	2	1	58	70	41
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	1	-	1	1,709	444	2,940
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	29	62	41
Epidemic Meningitis	7	6	5	331	430	503
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES FOR COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
DURING COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 51 Weeks		
	23 Dec 1950	17 Dec. 1949	16 Dec 1948	1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	20.1	26.8	28.0	15.5	18.0	20.2
Dysentery	12.3	4.7	2.7	62.6	30.2	18.6
Typhoid fever	2.3	6.0	9.9	10.2	8.0	11.9
Paratyphoid fever	0.6	1.5	3.4	2.1	2.8	3.6
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Typhus fever	-	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.6
Malaria	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.3	4.7	6.3
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	-	-	-	6.2	1.6	9.2
Scarlet fever	5.9	8.1	6.0	6.4	5.7	3.6
Epidemic meningitis	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	70.1	52.0	70.0	69.8	207.2	68.4
Whooping cough	76.9	139.3	62.0	153.9	155.2	66.0
Tuberculosis	622.3	491.1	429.5	658.3	577.6	475.5
Pneumonia	302.8	232.8	132.2	181.4	167.4	138.5
Influenza	247.0	8.4	1.3	43.8	2.8	3.6
Poliomyelitis	2.4	2.1	2.2	4.0	3.9	1.2
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.4
Puerperal infection	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
Rabies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	0.00	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Leprosy	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9
Trachoma	136.7	150.7	254.3	195.7	218.2	189.7
Infectious diarrhea	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.0	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi Dis.	-	NA	1.4	0.1	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.8	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA
Filariasis	-	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	2.1	2.5	3.9	1.2	1.7	1.8
Dysentery	2.8	2.1	1.0	13.3	8.7	5.1
Typhoid fever	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.4
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Smallpox	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.00
Typhus fever	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Malaria	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	0.1	-	0.1	2.2	0.6	3.8
Scarlet fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	119	6,724	377	11,874
AOMORI	14	1,380	24	1,699
IVATE	8	1,069	4	830
MIYAGI	17	1,664	20	1,843
AKITA	18	1,381	19	846
YAMAGATA	26	1,610	23	1,117
FUKUSHIMA	35	1,756	62	2,189
IBARAKI	23	1,453	15	1,256
TOCHIGI	23	1,736	35	2,016
GUMMA	27	1,831	27	1,991
SAITAMA	21	2,088	16	2,287
CHIBA	62	2,153	67	2,275
TOKYO	96	6,442	229	15,141
KANAGAWA	108	8,526	449	21,258
NIIGATA	26	2,256	13	1,530
TOCHU A	28	1,761	45	2,230
ISHIKAWA	6	1,045	4	1,480
FUKUI	23	979	44	1,536
YAMANASHI	9	597	15	662
YAGANO	18	1,759	35	1,894
Gifu	6	1,292	40	2,748
SHIZUOKA	73	2,585	72	3,330
AICHI	48	4,645	93	6,202
MIE	27	1,867	25	1,779
SHIGA	16	894	24	1,244
KYOTO	34	3,368	82	5,159
OSAKA	111	8,402	99	5,919
HYOGO	88	5,147	132	6,086
NARA	13	939	21	1,457
WAKAYAMA	22	1,636	44	2,559
TOTTORI	2	984	13	1,212
SHIMANE	5	545	9	521
OKAYAMA	22	2,475	17	2,582
HIROSHIMA	66	3,543	179	7,763
YAMAGUCHI	5	3,634	15	6,579
TOKUSHIMA	10	721	9	622
KAGAWA	10	1,050	11	1,076
EHIME	23	1,565	29	1,271
KOCHI	21	1,114	28	1,400
FUKUOKA	106	11,951	303	*23,563
SAGA	47	2,141	40	2,429
NAGASAKI	124	5,229	151	4,686
KUMAMOTO	27	1,902	79	2,539
OITA	23	1,547	34	2,132
MIYAZAKI	11	1,102	21	1,603
KAGOSHIMA	5	1,463	24	2,388
TOTAL	1,652	119,951	3,117	*174,803
RATE				
Current	106.5	151.7	201.0	221.0
Previous	118.4		228.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 23 December 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	10	649	-	12
AOHORI	1	31	-	1
IAHTE	-	42	-	2
NIHNGI	1	79	-	-
AKITA	-	42	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	39	1	1
FUKUSHIMA	4	108	-	4
IBARAHI	3	152	-	2
TOCHIGI	2	103	-	-
GUMMA	2	136	-	4
SAITAMA	1	166	-	10
CHIBA	5	216	-	3
TOKYO	23	1,403	1	47
KANAGAWA	31	2,120	-	40
NIIGATA	-	96	1	6
TOYAMA	3	178	-	4
ISHIKAWA	1	141	-	19
FUKUI	3	96	-	5
YAMANASHI	-	55	-	1
NAGANO	2	66	-	2
GIFU	-	422	-	4
SHIZUOKA	3	212	-	7
AICHI	4	478	-	16
MIE	-	209	-	6
SHIGA	-	236	-	4
KYOTO	9	1,050	3	69
OSAKA	26	1,251	1	48
HYOGO	13	737	2	43
NARA	8	341	-	4
WAKAYAMA	5	269	-	10
TOTTORI	-	84	-	2
SHIMANE	2	40	1	2
OKAYAMA	2	351	-	7
HIROSHIMA	19	767	-	23
YAMAGUCHI	-	232	-	16
TOKUSHIMA	1	39	-	3
KAGAWA	3	111	-	3
EHIME	-	83	-	3
KOCHI	2	129	-	4
FUKUOKA	26	1,599	-	26
SAGA	2	104	-	1
NAGASAKI	14	376	1	8
KUMAMOTO	5	86	-	-
OITA	-	141	-	5
MIYAZAKI	-	38	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	58	-	7
TOTAL	236	15,531	11	485
RATE				
Current	15.2	19.6	0.7	0.6
Previous	20.8		0.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBERS OF CASES AND CASE RATES FOR
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN DURING
COMPARABLE PERIODS IN 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBERS FOR FIRST 51 WEEKS		
	23 Dec 1950	17 Dec 1949	13 Dec 1948	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBERS</u>						
SYPHILIS	1,652	3,169	3,608	119,951	183,477	210,853
GONORRHEA	3,117	3,372	3,276	174,803	176,421	214,831
CHANCROID	236	326	522	15,531	21,521	35,882
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	11	12	12	485	624	689
<u>RATES</u>						
SYPHILIS	106.5	204.3	253.2	151.7	232.0	269.5
GONORRHEA	201.0	217.4	213.6	221.0	223.0	274.6
CHANCROID	15.2	21.0	34.0	19.6	27.2	45.9
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague, and there were also no cases of yellow fever, or glanders,
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

The first part of the report is devoted to a description of the
 general conditions of the country, and to a statement of the
 results of the observations made during the expedition.
 The second part contains a detailed account of the
 various expeditions, and of the results of the
 observations made during each of them.
 The third part is devoted to a description of the
 various expeditions, and of the results of the
 observations made during each of them.
 The fourth part is devoted to a description of the
 various expeditions, and of the results of the
 observations made during each of them.

1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856
1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863
1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905

1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856
1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863
1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905

The fifth part is devoted to a description of the
 various expeditions, and of the results of the
 observations made during each of them.
 The sixth part is devoted to a description of the
 various expeditions, and of the results of the
 observations made during each of them.
 The seventh part is devoted to a description of the
 various expeditions, and of the results of the
 observations made during each of them.